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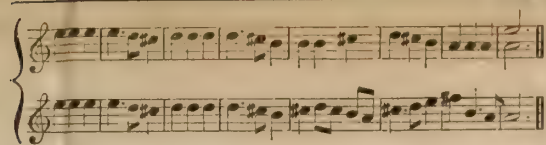


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At the commencement of this history of the "God save the King" controversy, reference was made to a recent letter of Lord Houghton's which appeared in the *Times*. That letter concluded with the following bold assertion: "The French might find some consolation in the knowledge that 'God save the King' was composed by Lully, and first produced on the visit of Louis XIV. and Madame de Maintenon to the convent of the Demoiselles de St.-Cyr. Some years after it was happily and unscrupulously appropriated by Dr. Bull, organist of St. Paul's."

Lully was born in 1633, five years after the death of Dr. Bull, who, by the way, was never organist of St. Paul's; therefore the stigma of "unscrupulous appropriation" should rest on the head of Lully, were there any foundation for the mythical performance before Louis and Madame de Maintenon. The whole story, however, rests on the mendacious fabrication entitled "Souvenirs de la Marquise de Créqui, 1710 à 1800," Paris 1834. Soon after the appearance of this work the first and second volumes were noticed in the *Quarterly Review*. The article extends to nearly eight pages, and most conclusively proves the worthlessness and absurdity of the clumsy forgery. A sentence or two from the *Quarterly Review* must suffice:—

Infinite are the shapes of falsehood, and *depuis feu Protée*, as Madame de Deffand pleasantly says, nothing can equal the versatility of a Parisian manufacturer of memoirs. We are confident, and shall prove, that the "Mémoires" are, in every point of view, a complete forgery—the grossest and most impudent of impostures; for not only are the facts false, and the work spurious, but the very person to whom they are attributed is a phantom created by the ignorance of the fabricator, who, having very ridiculously mistaken one lady of the family of Créqui for another, builds his whole edifice on this fundamental blunder. We add, that the literary merit of the work is worse than nothing—vulgar trash—stupid threadbare stories, not only common to all French jest-books, but to be found in our own *Joe Miller*—indecent in many passages, disgusting in more, contemptible in all.

The article from which the above passages have been extracted appeared in June, 1834, and in the following August the story of "God save the King" and the nuns of St.-Cyr was innocently paraded in the *Times* as a marvellous discovery, but was very speedily demolished. The Parisians, not content with the "Souvenirs de la Marquise de Créqui," manufactured the following *canard*, which appeared in the *Cabinet de Lecture*:—

They write from Edinburgh that the MS. Memoirs of the Duchess of Perth have been sold in London for £3,000; among them are to be found a number of interesting details relative to the court of Louis XIV., as well as of James II., during the sojourn of the King and Queen of England at St.-Germain-en-Laye. In giving an account of the establishment of St.-Cyr, she bears testimony not quite unknown in France, but which hitherto rested on that of the ancient nuns of this house, namely, that the air and words of "God save the King" are of French origin. She says, when the most Christian King entered the Chapel, all the Choir of the aforesaid noble damsels sang each time the following words to a very fine air by Sieur de Lully.

(To be continued.)

OPERA OR ORATORIO ?

THE gentleman who writes upon music for the *Athenæum* tells the readers of that learned weekly that he has discovered something really "too bad." Can our own readers imagine what that something is? Perhaps they fancy it may be a habit of using the pages of confiding journals for the purpose of unmeasured puff or unmitigated abuse, without reference to anything save personal feeling. No, it is not that. Perhaps they fancy it may be taking liberties with dead composers, or vulgarising music by excess of

noise. No, it is neither of these offences. Then what is it? Simply that musical history is often treated in this country with recklessness. As our own duty consists, in humble measure, of contributing to musical history, we are naturally alarmed at the discovery of the gentleman who writes for the *Athenæum*. And we therefore proceed to examine the article by which he seeks to substantiate the charge.

The text of the gentleman's article is Rossini's "Mosè in Egitto," about which, it appears, some people have made the "extraordinary statement" that it is an Opera. Those are the people who treat musical history recklessly, and this is a specimen of their reprehensible doings. "Mosè in Egitto," the gentleman says, is not an Opera but an Oratorio. It was produced, we are told, "at the San Carlo in Naples, during Lent, 1818, as an Oratorio, and as such first performed at Covent Garden Theatre in 1822, at the Lenten Concerts of Sacred Music, under the direction of Bochsa, the harpist." Now here we have a contribution to musical history made in very explicit terms. Let us see if there be in it any trace of the recklessness with which the writer charges others. "Mosè" was brought out at the San Carlo "as an Oratorio." The reader will observe that the word "Oratorio" is used without having attached to it any special signification, and must therefore be considered as employed in its ordinary and accepted English sense. Now what is the ordinary and accepted sense of "Oratorio" among those whom the gentleman addresses. It means a sacred musical drama performed without the aid of dramatic action and stage effects. This has always been the meaning of the term in English; for Hawkins tells us that among the considerations which led Handel to go on writing Oratorios was the fact that their representation "could be conducted at a small expense: no costly scenery was required, nor dresses for the performers other than a suit of black, with which all persons that appeared in public were supposed to be provided." When therefore an English musical historian, writing for English readers, tells them that "Mosè" was first brought out "as an Oratorio," he must be understood to mean that it was performed without scenery, dresses, and action. But we know, and the gentleman knows, that in reality "Mosè" was played on the stage precisely in the manner of an Opera. Then he must intend us to accept the term "Oratorio" in its Italian and not its English sense. Very good; but why could he not say so? "Really the recklessness with which musical history is often treated in this country is too bad." Thus the gentleman exclaims in the *Athenæum*, and we quite agree with him. Next we are told "Mosè" was performed "as such"—that is, "as an Oratorio"—at Covent Garden Theatre in 1822, at the Lenten Concerts of Sacred Music. What are we to infer from this? If the performance at the San Carlo "as an Oratorio" was a stage representation, what was it "as such" at Covent Garden? By the ordinary rules of interpretation it must have been a stage representation also. But we know, and the gentleman knows, that it was not. It follows that "as such" cannot mean "as an Oratorio." Then what does it mean? This careful and accurate historian leaves us to guess. Next, observe the statement that Mr. Bochsa's Lenten Concerts were "concerts of sacred music," the insinuation of course being that "Mosè" was not regarded as an Opera. We have not Mr. Bochsa's programme for 1822 at hand, but those for the following Lent are before us, and what sort of "sacred music" do we find in them? We find these things: Rossini's "Donna del Lago," the Irish ditty "Savournah deelish,"

"Auld Robin Gray," and "Saw ye my wee thing." But we find something else, to wit: Rossini's "Ciro in Babilonia," a work written for the Communal Theatre of Florence, and produced in the Lent of 1812. "Ciro," be it observed, runs "on all fours" with "Mosè." Both have scriptural stories; both were composed for Lenten use; and both might be described as "Oratorios" in the Italian sense of the term. But how did the, no doubt, "reckless" musical historians of 1823 look upon "Ciro"? Here is what one of them said about it: "'Cyrus' is a mere commonplace Opera; as such it might have that 'brilliant success' which is said to attend all novelties in the present day. But, somehow or other, these brilliantly successful novelties often die very suddenly and are immediately forgotten. Such is the fate of 'Cyrus' as an Oratorio, such its fate would be as an Opera." So then this scriptural musical drama, an exact counterpart of "Mosè," was an Opera in English eyes, and only became an Oratorio when performed off the stage. It is clear that the gentleman who writes on music for the *Athenæum* plunged himself into difficulties when he confounded the Italian meaning of "Oratorio" with the English, and tried to palm both upon us as the same thing. "Mosè" might properly enough have been called an "Oratorio" by the composer's countrymen, but so to style it in English, leaving the work to be accepted "as such" in the English sense, is an abuse of terms.

Let us look a little farther into the *Athenæum* article. Rossini, we are told, was not, any more than Méhul, "merely a secular operatic writer." As far as we know nobody ever said he was, but that is not the point. How is the assertion sustained? Simply by observing that Rossini once played an organ at Pesaro and was taught by a man who inherited Padre Martini's library. With all humility, we fail to see how these facts bear on the question of the master's sacred gifts. But what can possibly be the meaning of this sentence?—"The first Opera of the composer of 'Guillaume Tell' was represented at the San Mosè Theatre, in Venice, in 1810, and this suggested to Rossini the setting of his Oratorio at Naples in 1818." Are we to infer that the "Oratorio" was a sort of graceful compliment to the theatre wherein the master began his operatic career? If so, the fact is certainly curious. The gentleman goes on to tell us that because Rossini had written more than twenty operas between 1810 and 1818, he gladly embraced the opportunity of composing an "Oratorio" and thus resuming his ecclesiastical style. He used to say this, it seems, to his friends in Paris, with what a twinkle of the eye we can well imagine. As for the "ecclesiastical style" prior to 1810, where is the evidence of it? We certainly do not find the evidence in the Cantata, "Il Pianto d'Armonia," the Orchestral Symphony, or the String Quartett, which are the only previous compositions in the published list of his works. Next we come upon this observation, "The audiences at the 'Mosè' (*sic*) were dressed in black as a recognition of the sacred drama, which was revived," &c. Here it is obvious that the term "sacred drama" is used in a specific sense and refers to "Mosè," and we are therefore to believe that the Neapolitans donned mourning in recognition of the solemnity of the Oratorio. The matter is ingeniously put, but of course we all know that black was generally worn during Lent, and had no more reference to "Mosè" than it had to the man in the moon. We might follow up the *Athenæum* article much further, but enough has been said to show with what propriety the gentleman who wrote it can take upon himself to say, "Really the recklessness with which musical history is often treated in this country is too bad."

"MOSES IN EGYPT" Supplement" to the Editor of The Musical Times. Notwithstanding the character of the Editor, M. A. Fred P. Bacon is of the opinion that the word oratorio has become a common parlance which has led to its use of it as applied to an opera pure and simple, by its composer to be performed with all the stage apparatus of scenery and costume; that originally produced at the Theatre at Naples, in 1818, the composer, Rossini, nor the sat in judgment upon it as a thing aside from the belief that it was England and in this country, work has been given by oratorios, necessarily denuded of the roundings of scenery and costume, not rob it of its operatic character, was written by its composer as an opera, at the present day regarded by the most musical composers and critics of the world as an opera, and nothing rather than to lean on such support as Mr. Fred P. Bacon is nishing me with an argument. "W. T. W. Ball knows well enough Beethoven's 'Fidelio' is often to be given in oratorio form." We propose I do know that well what of it? Does the announcement that Beethoven's "Fidelio" is to be made that opera an oratorio? it. Supposing that Donizetti's "tyrs" was announced to be given in oratorio form, would that rob it characteristics as an opera? Would that cause it to be recognized an oratorio rather than an opera which every one, even including Fred P. Bacon, knows that it may clothe a jackass in the lion, but he remains a jackass at end of time.

Permit me to say in closing, that I have so much to say in my composition that I am grateful even the most insignificant favour, therefore, when Mr. Fred P. graciously pleased to say that some "familiarity with music" I give him thanks for the lily acknowledging that I possessed of a qualification of which appears to be now, as in the past, foundly ignorant. W. T. Boston, Nov. 26, 1896.

Supplément" there As there at the Editor, M. A. the rem telling us very rig the labours of H quality of tone, anary of the queustave Bertran 83, the writer: fortune is that the valuable capus to found might serve harmony. ing back st a music series of roundings of scenery and costum, the prii indenned. mary faili our to m musicians calculation Surel "Supplér endation. facts: p technical far as it ts his sci musical sy details th intr appears logical prop ect influer ("Sens ations cor the pret stem of m technical onance ir lines of Ra ast a mus "errors he harmo kes occas ght enou appearing to nature for pleasing triads, she have provided him with other combination were anything but agreeable, as harmony. M. has failed to perceive that the whole gist of the coveries of Helmholtz tend to prove that the of harmonics cannot be taken as a paradigm mony, but only of timbre; which depends not on the particular distribution of the sounds, their relative intensities. The latter condition be recognised in technical harmony. Finally, from Helmholtz endeavouring to substitute "c tion" for the dictates of the "ear," he tells u and over again that the scale itself is a queæsthetics. Moreover, he alone of all scienti explained to us why it is that arithmetic as been hitherto applied fails; and why the mei of an interval is only a concomitant and not of consonance or dissonance. The inaccurac article on so important a subject is unfortun only because the "Biographie Universelle" is of its kind, but because it has provided the m for so many notices and biographies, and is l be well fingered by the compilers of many dicti to come. Independently of the generally er view of the teaching of Helmholtz, the whole

all the directors, seven of whom were present, advocated the work, and deemed it suitable and proper in all particulars, and worthy of the society's best endeavors. The vote stood: Yeas, 7; nays, 5. And so the sugary Rossini opera—excellent in its way and in its place—was once more to put on the sober garb of oratorio and masquerade in the same company with Mendelssohn and Handel.

But the fight with regard to its presentation was by no means ended. At a meeting of the government of the society, on the 23th of December, 1867, it was voted to give no performance on Easter, on account of the near approach of the festival, and "Moses in Egypt" was assigned to Feb. 29, and given on that occasion, as above stated. After a rehearsal of "Moses," on the 5th of January, 1868, at the request of the conductor (Carl Zerrahn) and the organist (B. J. Lang, the present conductor of the society), the board was convened, when Mr. Zerrahn protested against the performance of the Rossini opera as an oratorio, which he characterized as a very good opera, but he considered it as progressing backward, instead of forward, to present to the cultivated patrons of the Handel and Haydn Society. Mr. Lang begged the government to reconsider their action. He earnestly protested against it, and wished his protest to be entered upon the records. Altogether, it was quite a stormy meeting, and more so, in fact, than the history of the society shows. Mr. Dwight says: "It was fighting against a foregone conclusion. After another long discussion on its propriety (Jan. 10), "Moses" was insisted on by a vote of 6 to 5, and it was rehearsed for five or six weeks, together with "Elijah." The Rossini party had its triumph; let us trust that they enjoyed it. Shall there be no more cakes and ale because thou art virtuous?"

Well, on the appointed night "came the coveted performance of Rossini's "Moses in Egypt," as transformed into a quasi oratorio." The house was full, and the performance was a good one, with a goodly array of solo singers—Parepa-Rosa, Edith Abell, George Simpson, the New York tenor, the Messrs. Winch and Mr. Myron W. Whitney. Mr. Dwight bids farewell to the performance by saying: "There was a fitness in the choice of date for these delicious melodies and concerted pieces, since Rossini wrote them, and he was born on leap year day (Feb. 29, 1792). Many undoubtedly enjoyed the thing, and were to be congratulated on having had their way. Probably no harm resulted in the long run; the appetite, once appeased, was not likely to grow ravenous again very soon, and the society could pursue its upward way, serene and undisturbed."

Now, as to the history of the opera. Mr. Edwards tells us that Benedetti, Nozzara and Mlle. Colbran were in the cast of the opera which was produced at the San Carlo Theatre in the Lent of 1818. Barbuja, the manager, had further engaged the celebrated Porto, to whom, to Benedetti and to basses and baritones in general Rossini rendered an important service by composing the parts of Faraone (Pharaoh) and Mose for the bass voice. Porto's magnificent tones were so effective that he rendered Faraone as prominent a personage as Mose himself. Nozzara, as tenor, represented a lover; Mlle. Colbran, as prima donna, his beloved, who, according to the excellent dramatic custom, when nations or parties are in conflict, belonged to opposite sides.

When "Moise," the French version of "Mose in Egitto," as remodelled by Rossini, was brought out at the French opera 1,45,000 were sunk in the Red sea, to no effect. An Italian version of the French version of the original Italian version of "Mose" was once brought out at the Royal Italian Opera, London, under the title of "Zora," but it had no permanent success, and was not played after the first season, being regarded as too long and too heavy.

When the opera was produced in Paris it presented many scenic difficulties, from the plague of darkness, with which the piece commences, to the passage of the Red sea, with which it concludes. The story of the theatrical Red sea and the comic effect produced by its waves, and of the sublime effect produced by the chorus sung on its banks, has many times been told, but it will bear repetition quite as often. The author of the "Memoirs of Rossini" says that in the introduction of the poet Tottola, who made "the book," sadly perplexed the machinists of the theatre by the introduction of the passage of the Red sea, he not having reflected that the execution of this part of his history was not so easy as the plague of darkness.

From the situation of the pit it was impossible to give a view of the sea except in the distance, and it was absolutely necessary that it should appear more in the foreground, in order to represent the passage of the Israelites with effect. The machinist of San Carlo, in attempting to solve this important problem had fallen most wofully into the ludicrous. The pit beheld the sea raised five or six feet above its banks, and the boxes, overlooking the waves, saw the little lazzaroni whose business it was to roll backward the silken waves at the voice of Moses. The whole house burst into laughter, but they were good-natured in their merriment; they would not be angry, and repressed those hisses which another audience would not have failed to pour forth without mercy.

willing to overlook this absurdity. At the end of the piece, and did nothing but talk of the beauty of the introduction.

The following season the opera was resumed with the same enthusiastic admiration of the first act, and the same bursts of laughter at the passage of the Red sea. One day Rossini was lounging in his bed, and giving audience to a dozen of his friends, when, to the amusement of all, in rushed Tottola, who, without saluting any one, exclaimed:

"Maestro! I have saved the third act!" "Ah! what can you have done, my good friend?" replied Rossini, mimicking the manner of the poet. "Depend upon it, they will laugh in our faces as usual." "Maestro, I have made a prayer for the Hebrews before the passage of the Red sea. It was the work of an hour." "What! the work of an hour!" exclaimed Rossini. "Well, if it has taken you an hour to write this prayer, I engage to make the music in a quarter of the time. Here, give me a pen and ink." Rossini jumped out of bed, seated himself at a table in his night shirt, and in eight or ten minutes at the most, had completed the composition of this sublime movement, without any piano, and in the midst of the clatter of his friends. "There," said he, "there is your music. Away about your business."

The following night, at the opera house, the same transports attended the first act, but when the passage of the Red sea was reached there were the same old pleasantries, which were repressed the instant Moses began the new and sublime air, "Dal tuo stellato soglio." Surprised at the novelty the pit was all attention, and it would be difficult to give an idea of the thunder of applause that resounded from every part of the theatre. The spectators leaned over the boxes to applaud, exclaiming "hello! hello! o che bello," and the furor was rendered still more striking by the contrast it presented to the previous disposition of the house to be merry.

The chorus, exceedingly beautiful, is in the minor key. Aaron takes it up, and the people continue it. Last of all Elcia addresses the same vows to heaven, the people answer, and at this moment they all throw themselves on their knees, and repeat the same prayer with enthusiasm. The prodigy is wrought, and the sea opens to present a passage to the chosen people. The last part of the movement is in the major key.

It is pointed out by a writer that this chorus is the same as the chorus of the plague of darkness in the first act, with just one significant shade of difference, first in the minor, as a plaintive supplication, afterward in the major as a joyous thanksgiving. Nothing is more simple, nothing can be more perfect. The music thoroughly beautiful, the effect thoroughly dramatic.

It may be said, by the way, that "Moses" was the first opera for which Rossini was remunerated in a suitable manner. It produced him 4200 francs. He had received only 600 for "Tancredi," and 100 louis for "Otello."

I have written this much to show that "Moses in Egypt," although given as an oratorio in England and this country, has no right whatever to be considered as such, but is an opera in every sense of the word, and a highly dramatic opera at that. With the opinions of the Sabbath Protective League, I have no concern. W. T. W. B.

Boston, Nov. 9, 1896.

Un voisinage semblable ne serait peut-être pas inutile à l'Opéra. On tirerait de la majestueuse indolence à laquelle il s'abandonne par nous promet rien encore pour ce mois-ci; mais les études de ballet de Rota et de la reprise de *Moïse* se poursuivent simultanément. Nous pensons que les deux ouvrages verront le jour de la première quinzaine de décembre. — Nos lecteurs ne seront peut-être pas fâchés de comparer la distribution actuelle des rôles de *Moïse* à la dernière reprise brillante qui en fut faite il y a dix ans, et surtout la création du *Moïse* français à l'Opéra :

	26 février 1827	1853	1863
Anaï,	M ^{lle} Cinti,	M ^{me} Bosio,	M ^{lle} Battu
Sinaïde,	M ^{me} Dabadie,	M ^{lle} Dameron,	M ^{lle} de T
Moïse,	Levasseur,	Obin,	Obin.
Aménophis,	Nourrit,	Brignoli,	Villaret.
Pharaon,	Dabadie,	Morelli,	Faure.

Le *Mosè* italien avait été entendu pour la première fois à Ventadour, le 20 octobre 1822, avec Levasseur, Garcia, Zucchelli et M^{me} Pasta. Rossini l'avait écrit, en 1818, pour le San-Carlo de Naples, où il fut créé par M^{me} Colbran, Benedetti, Porto et Nozzari.

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ROSSINI'S
SACRED OPERA,

OF
MOSES IN EGYPT.

THE last performance of ROSSINI'S GRAND SACRED OPERA, in Four Parts, by the

Italian Opera Company,

(Previous to their departure for Havana,) will take place at the

MELODION,

ON SUNDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1847.

The Parts of *Anaïde*, and *Sanaïde*, will be sung by the two Prima Donnas, Signorina FORTUNATA TEDESCO, and Signora TERESA RAINIERI.

CHARACTERS.

- MOSES, Legislator of the Jews . . . Sig. PIETRO NOVELLI
- AARON, brother of Moses Sig. LUIS PEROZZI
- PHARAOH, King of Egypt Sig. LUIS VITI
- AMENOFI, son of Pharaoh Sig. NATALE PERELLI
- AUFIDIUS, an Officer Sig. JOSE PIAMONTESI
- OSIRIS, Priest of Isis Sig. LUIS BATTALINI
- MARIA, sister of Moses.....Signora TEODOLINDA GERLI
- ANAIDE, Daughter of SIGNORINA FORTUNATA TEDESCO
- SINAIDE, wife of Pharaoh SIGNORA TERESA RAINIERI
- MYSTERIOUS VOICE, Sig. PEDRO CANDI
- CHORUS of both sexes—Egyptian Youths, Priests of Isis, Egyptian Guards, Hebrews, &c. &c.

A Book, containing the English version of "Moses in Egypt," may be had at the door. Price 12½ cents.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS :

To be obtained at the Tremont, Revere, Adams and United States HOTELS, and at the Door on the Evening of Performance.

Doors open at half-past 6—Concert to commence at 7½ o'clk.
From the Evening Gazette Press.

DOMESTIC MUSICAL REPORT.

ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE.

Rossini's *Mosè in Egitto* was produced at this house on Monday, the 2nd of March. 1835 "Pasta"

- It was cast as follows:—
- Pharaoh, King of Egypt, Sig. A. Porto.
 - Amalthea, his wife, Miss Julia Wheatley.
 - Osiris, their son, heir of the kingdom, and secret husband of Elcia, Sig. Ravaglia.
 - Elcia, an Israelite, secret wife of Osiris, Signa. C. Fanti.
 - Mambre, an Egyptian General, Sig. Sapi gnoli.
 - Moses, Sig. S. Ferrero.
 - Aaron, Sig. G. B. Fabj.
 - Amenophis, Aaron's sister, Signa. R. Fanti.

THE ARGUMENT.

God, wishing that the Israelites, his beloved people, should be liberated from the bondage which for ages they suffered in Egypt, ordered Moses to make known his will to Pharaoh, king of the Egyptians. But Pharaoh, obstinately persisting in disobeying God, drew upon him the wrath of Heaven, which inflicted upon Egypt so

M O Ï S E

Opéra en quatre Actes

représenté pour la 1^{re} fois

à l'Académie Royale de Musique

le 26 Mars 1827.

Dédié à Monsieur le Vicomte

DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT

Aide de Camp du Roi.

Chargé du Département des Beaux-Arts

G. ROSSINI

Prix:

à Paris, chez E. Treppenas, Succ^r de M. V. Veuve

Editeur du Répertoire des Opéras Français, avec Accompagnement de Piano-Forte. 1827.

E. Treppenas

Un voisinage semblable ne serait peut-être pas inutile à l'OPÉRA pour le tirer de la majestueuse indolence à laquelle il s'abandonne parfois. — Il ne nous promet rien encore pour ce mois-ci ; mais les études du petit ballet de Rota et de la reprise de *Moïse* se poursuivent simultanément, et nous pensons que les deux ouvrages verront le jour de la rampe dans la première quinzaine de décembre. — Nos lecteurs ne seront peut-être pas fâchés de comparer la distribution actuelle des rôles de *Moïse* à celle de la dernière reprise brillante qui en fut faite il y a dix ans, et surtout à celle de la création du *Moïse* français à l'Opéra :

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BOSTON, February 27th, 1855.

DEAR WORLD :—The *Moses in Egypt* of Rossini, as adapted for a Sacred Oratorio with English words,* translated by Mr. George S. Parker, A. M., now of the University school of your city, and as now performing by the Handel and Haydn society, demands more than ordinary remark. Its music is beautiful, its construction dramatic and effective, and its rich Italian style sufficiently sacred to touch the heart, and lead one to feel that true reverence and devotion can be strengthened and increased by thus illustrating the prominent stories of Holy Writ with the garniture of music.

Its subject embodies the trials and chastenings of the children of Israel during their bondage in Egypt under the rule of Pharaoh; their deliverance and miraculous passage of the Red Sea under the guidance of Moses and Aaron. This, in connection with an affection which springs up between (Osiris) Pharaoh's son, and (Esther) the daughter of Moses, forms the plot and episode of the narrative, to which Rossini has written profuse melody, true pathos, and deep devotional character. The *Invocation* of Moses, the canon *Celestial Lord of mercy* the sextet *Tho' the sinner bloom at morning*, the lament, *My weary soul o'erburdened*, and the prayer, *Oh Thou whose power*, are gems of this kind, and are always listened to with breathless delight. Their religious coloring is so natural and their instrumentation so appropriate, that the heart must be seared indeed, that would not bow to their varying, but truthful and christian influences.

The characters are sustained by Miss Anne Stone, Mrs. E. A. Wentworth, Mrs. F. A. Hill, Mr. Arthurson, Messrs. Aiken, Adams and Wheat, and each have a sufficient character to represent to attest their capacities, and enable all to exercise their best abilities for the general ensemble without either detracting from the merits of the other. With this general praise for the whole solo force, and with a word of commendation to the effective chorus and orchestra of the Society, and under the direction of Mr. Carl Zerrahn, we must bid this subject adieu and the Handel and Haydn God speed for their perseverance in the good work of musical progression and improvement.

On Friday evening a fine concert was given at South Boston by Mr. Coney, a promising young *tenor* of that vicinity assisted by the Quatette Club, Mrs. Wentworth and Mr. Arthurson, with Mr. Sharland as Pianist. An audience of nearly a thousand persons greeted him, and indicated by their approbation of the songs and pieces performed, that their appreciation of good music was not a whit behind their more favored neighbors of Boston proper.

On Saturday evening the Musical Fund Society gave their fourth grand Concert: in the first part were two overtures, *Oberon* and *Fingul's Cave* the Andante of Haydn's 6th Symphony, and a grand fantasia and Duo for violins by the brothers Mollenhauer. The brothers were well received in remembrance of their appearance here with Mons. Julien, and in the Duo they were encored and applauded to the utmost. The orchestra under the direction of Mr. Suck played finely. The second part was a repetition of Mr. Perkins' Cantata *The Pilgrims* and of this, without fear, and without sympathizing at all with the caviling and pseudo critics of the day, I say that it contains both melodies and instrumentation that would do credit to much older and more experienced composers, and that it was worthy of a more numerous audience than greeted its performance on Saturday evening last. If "in the course of human events" a prophet is ever to be known in his own country, that time will be when our musical public shall strive to encourage home-talent, and not bestow all its patronage and favor upon musical celebrities from abroad without regard to personal character and worth. Our neglect of this encouragement will soon expose our present good name for intelligence and appreciation of merit to ridicule, and cause the loss or withdrawal from among us, as it has already, of many of our best singers and musical professionals and amateurs. Mr. Perkins from his wealth and position in society needs no private honors or praises at my hands, but his talents, cultivated in the best German schools, and his labors for the art and the advancement of those devoted to it have a claim upon the good will of his native city, which it would be well for it to realize, and to exhibit on future occasions.

The Handel and Haydn Society, again presented the popular Oratorio of *Moses in Egypt* as the last of their series. A full house greeted them, but their subscription price is so small that I fear, with the expenses they have incurred, it will prove an unprofitable season even for them.

F. E. U.

* See first article.—Ed.

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"*Eterno, immenso, incomprendibile dio!*" The house bursts into a prolonged applause. The success was immense, and went on increasing up to the third act.

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"And the overture, where is it?"

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The reader must here be informed, that Barbaia had already many just causes of discontent with Rossini. He was giving him, at that time, a monthly salary of 300 francs; and the "sluggish" composer, had, within a year, only produced three works: such as *La Cenerentola*, *La Gazza Ladra*, and *Amida and Adelaide*. The preceding year had been still less productive. From the Carnival of 1816 to the Spring of 1817, the unfortunate manager had only got three operas from our maestro's pen: viz.: *Torvalda and Dorlisca*, *Il Barbiere*, (produced in Rome,) and *Otello*. And yet to force *Otello* from him, he promised to give an increase of salary of a hundred Louis, that is, 1200 francs: and therefore Barbaia, concealed in a corner of the stage, was pouting, swearing, abusing, as was usual on such occasions; and declared positively that, did not Rossini give him the overture he had promised, this should be the last of his works produced by him upon the stage.

During the entire night every one was awake except Rossini, who went early to bed, and slept one sleep till morning. Fancy, reader, if you can, what was the rage of the copyists, who had not closed their eyes all night; but, you can have no possible idea of Barbaia's rage. Thinking himself mocked and laughed at, he burst, like a hurricane, into Rossini's bed-room: "My Overture!" said he, "my Overture!" crossing his arms over his breast, with threats and stifled rage.

"Which overture?" answered Rossini, starting out of his sleep.

"What! which overture? Where ought thy cursed *Otello* to begin?"

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On the evening of the first performance of *Mosè*, a slight incident took place, which was calculated to compromise the success of the work, had it not been still more calculated to excite infinite diversion among the audience.

In consequence of the disposition of the pit in the Italian Theaters, the spectator there can perceive the sea only at a certain distance. In the present instance, it was necessary to have it placed in the back ground, since it was to be crossed. The machinist of San Carlo Theater, had arranged matters so ridiculously, that to those in the pit the sea was five or six feet above the shore; and those in the boxes overlooking the main, had before their eyes the young Lazzaroni, whose duty it was to divide the waves when Moses ordered them. There was a burst of laughter among the public, who were so heartily diverted, as to find it impossible either to be angry or to hiss. At the second representation of *Mosè*, Rossini, at the request of his friends, and especially of Carafa, who at that time was constantly with him, interposed that admirable *Prayer*, one of the most wonderful creations of genius: "*Dal tuo stellato soglio*." When the public heard it, they did not laugh,—they were enraptured.

Mosè was first produced at the French Opera House, on the 26th of March, 1827. Rossini added to the Italian score almost all the first act, a scene in the fourth act (so admirably given by Madame Damoreau) and the incomparable finale of the third act. At that time, Adolphe Nourrit, Levasseu and Madame Cinti Damoreau played the principal characters of the work. From the 26th of March to the end of 1829 there were forty-four representations of the *Mosè*; a circumstance which indicated almost a failure. The day succeeding the first representation, the manager of the Grand Opera asked Rossini to allow him to make some curtailment, suggesting that it would be easily done; the maestro replied that such was not his opinion; and did not accede to the request.

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The Grand Opera has of late produced again this masterpiece of Rossini; if not the most varied and most dramatic, at least the most majestic, the grandest and the most sublime of his works. Both the chorus and orchestra were particularly successful in their performance of the *finale* of the third act; in this they have gained the warmest applause from the public: on this occasion Obin, Gueymard and Morelli, and the *premièe* Mad. Laborde and Mlle. Poinsoot really excelled themselves.

I have now done the artists the justice they deserve. But what to say of the author and his work? O Rossini! O supreme master! charming and sublime genius! pride and delight of my beloved Italy. Forgive the humblest but most ardent of your admirers: language fails to express such emotions as mine! When the vast hall of the Opera House resounded with the first chords of the magnificent *Prayer*, Theater and actors vanished from my sight—I felt my eyes bedimmed with tears of pride and joy, and could hardly refrain from kneeling, ready to worship both the Supreme Being, source of all thought, glory and greatness, and the inspired artist, who can, through mortal lips, address such sublime melodies to Him that sitteth on the immortal Throne.

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Positively Last Week!

OF THE

ITALIAN OPERA!

DIRECTOR.....J. GRAU

CONDUCTOR AND MUSICAL DIRECTOR.....SIG. MUZIO

Doors Open at quarter-past Seven o'clock—Curtain Rises at Eight.

PARQUETTE AND PARQUETTE CIRCLE \$ 1.00. RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA.

Second Circle, Fifty Cents.

Seats can be secured, during the day time, for three days in advance, at Higgins' Music Store, No. 117 Randolph st.—the only authorised ticket office.

THIS THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 2nd, 1863

Rossini's most celebrated masterwork, the grand Opera,

Mose in Egitto

MOSES IN EGYPT.

Which has been in preparation, and will be produced on a scale of Lyric Splendour and Artistic Completeness never previously attempted in this city, and with an Unprecedented Cast, in which the entire force of the Company has to appear. New Scenery, including the PASSAGE OF THE RED SEA. New Dresses and Splendid Music on Scene.

ANAIDE.....M'me LORINI | SINAIDE,.....M'lle MORENSI

AMENOFI.....Sig BRIGNOLI | ELISERO.....Herr LOTTI

MOSES.....Sig SUSINI

In announcing Sig SUSINI in the celebrated role of MOSES, the Director claims for him, being at present the greatest representative in this religious character, which has been acknowledged by the musical critics in both hemispheres.

MARIE.....Miss STOCKTON | OSIRICS.....Sig BARILI

Hebrews, Midianites, Egyptians, Priests of Isis Guards, &c.

FRIDAY, JULY 3d, BENEFIT OF M'lle MORENSI

When will be produced the Grand Opera,

La Favorita

The Season will close on Saturday Evening, July 4th, with Meyerbeer's World Renowned Opera,

ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO!

ROSSINI'S

MOSES IN EGYPT,

WORDS TRANSLATED AND ADAPTED TO THE SOCIETY BY GEORGE S. PARKER,

WILL BE PERFORMED BY THE

Handel and Haydn Society,

On Sunday Evening, Dec. 28th, 1845.

PRINCIPAL TENOR,

MR. J. JONES.

CHARACTERS.

EGYPTIANS.

PHARAOH, *King of Egypt.*

OSIRIS, *his son, opposed to the departure of the Israelites from love to the daughter of Moses.*

NICAULE, *Queen of Egypt.*

ISRAELITES.

MOSES.

AARON.

ESTHER, *daughter of Moses.*

PART I.

Chorus of Egyptians,—*during the plague of darkness.*

Chorus.] Oh hear us, O God!
This dark terrific veil
Thou can'st alone dispel;
Osiris, Nicaule, Pharaoh.
'Gainst thine Almighty will
Our hearts no more rebel.

Chorus.] O God of Israel, hear!
Oh let Thine anger fall
Only upon his head,
Whose counsels from his faith
A perjured king misled.

Pharaoh.] What pangs of keen remorse
Rend now my heart in twain!
It yields its stubborn pride,
Yielding, alas! in vain.

Osiris.] A suppliant people pray—
Pardon, O Lord, bestow.

Nicaule.] How bowed is Egypt's pride,
This awful day of wo.

Chorus.] See at thy feet, O king,
Thy faithful subjects bend;
Against Almighty Power
Why yet in vain contend?

Pha.—Bring hither Moses!

Os.—Oh anguish—*Nic.*—Oh joy—

Cho.—Oh joyful order—

Nicaule.] Ah, well dost thou decide—

Pharaoh.] I yield my stubborn pride.

Chorus.] Oh joy—again will heaven
Appear serene and fair.

Osiris.] Again this Hebrew's power
To thwart I must despair.

Chorus.] O Lord, before thy throne
Thy mourning people bend;
'Tis on Thy grace alone
Our lives, our hopes depend.

RECITATIVE.

Pharaoh.—Mighty God of the Hebrews, late I
acknowledge Thine avenging hand, whose wrath
—oh folly—to Egypt's fearful harm I have de-
fied.

Moses.—He, O king, whom thou call'st, behold,
is nigh thee. What means this summons? Wilt
thou repeat thy daring insults and thy blasphemy
to God, who of His power hath already given
thee proof?

Pharaoh.—If by thy power thou remove from
Egypt this horrid darkness, then thou—thy peo-
ple—shall, where ye please, depart; no more
will I retract my given promise.

Moses.—For this, that God, who willingly for-
gives and slow chastises, hears again thy word,
and tries thy faith. When at His word appears
returning light, thine eyes and ev'ry sense con-
founding, thou and thy house His name adore.

INVOCATION.

Eternal, Almighty, Unsearchable Jehovah!
Oh Thou, who watchest over Thy servants'
safety,—Whose open hand pours forth abun-

dant mercies.—Oh Thou, who know'st our
hearts, and all our deeds impartial weigh'st,—
Thou, who art the Holy, the Just One, the
Strong One,—Whose wrath requites th' op-
pressor of Thy people,—now glorify Thy
name,—Thy clemency display,—and with new
wonder to repentant Egypt the light that dis-
appeared, again restore!

Cho.—Ah! wondrous power! oh joyful day!
Oh Light, we bid thee welcome!

CANON.

Moses, Aaron.

Celestial Lord of Mercy,
On earth exists that being,
Who, these Thy wonders seeing,
Can doubt Thy power and love!

Nicaule, Osiris, Pharaoh.

Surprise and awe oppress me!
'Mid these thy works stupendous,
What heart, Oh pow'r tremendous,
Can still rebellious prove!

SCENA.

Aaron.—Egyptians—

Moses.—King of Egypt—

Aaron.—Oh, may this glorious light
Your darkened minds illumine;

Moses.—And God, the mighty Lord,
Shall love you as his sons.

Pharaoh.—No more! ere glows the noon-day,
Shall ye and all your people
Toward the desert, where ye will,
Hasten in safety on your way.

Osiris.—Nay first consider—
Why thus resign thy power!

Nicaule.—My son, why thus oppose?
Why is thy heart thus hardened?

Aaron.—Yield to the will of Heav'n—

Pharaoh.—Vain to resist God's will.

Moses (to *Osiris*).—Cease, ungrateful!

Nic., Aar., Pha., Moses, with Chorus.

Let ev'ry heart and voice
In grateful concerts join;
Heav'n's bow of peace again
O'er all unfolds.

Osiris.—Oh, day of bitterness,
Israel's victorious!
Its light no joy nor hope
To me unfolds.

RECITATIVE.

Osiris.—And have ye, cruel fates, more ills for
me in store? A few brief hours, and she I
cherished, leaves me, alas! forever. I count
not all for lost, if but her I yet retain. Ah
see—she comes, distracted in mien, pale and
sad in look; she too must suffer.

Esther.—Oh, my Prince, do I find thee!

Osiris.—Joy of my being!

Esther.—Scarcely for a moment I hasten from
my people, avoiding every eye, only to see
thee, and speak my last farewell. We for-
ever must part.

Osiris.—Can'st thou then leave me?

DUET.

Osiris.] Ah, what fate, what envious power,
Hath our joy thus changed to sadness—
Bids thee leave these scenes of gladness,
Darken'd now by hope betray'd?
Esther.] Ah, 'tis God, the Lord of Israel,
Who forbids our sinful pleasure;
He, alas! withdraws their treasure
From the hearts that scorn'd his aid.

Both.] Yes, 'tis true, { the gods do } favour
 { that God doth }
Those who holy rev'ence cherish;
Empty pride is doomed to perish;
Living hopes on Heav'n are stay'd.

MARCH.—[*The Israelites gathering for their departure.*]

Esther.—Hark! that sound calls Israel's faithful;
I, alas, must quickly leave thee.

Osiris.—Oh, ye Pow'rs, who thus bereave me,
Give me strength the blow to bear.

Esther.—God will strengthen—

Osiris.— He will not hear me.

Esther.—Oh, revere Him—

Osiris.— Troubles near me

Make me own the God of Israel;
May I stay his wrath, obeying?

Esther.— God receives the heathen praying—

Osiris.— He, offended, will not hear.

Os.—Ah, what fate, &c. | *Es.*—Ah, 'tis God, &c.

RECITATIVE:

Nicaule.—My fears are confirmed—danger yet
presses. Oh Pharaoh, though round thy
palace th' Egyptians loudly clamour, de-
manding that thou delay the Hebrews de-
parting, why should'st thou yield thy just
decision?

Pharaoh.—No more—Osiris, thy precious
counsels give me light. Thyself shalt bear
mine order; and if from Egypt a single He-
brew move, to bitter death his head devote.

Osiris.—Oh joy!

Nicaule.—Consider, Pharaoh, thou wilt repent.

Pharaoh.—Cease, my queen,—enough, I have
resolved; and let th' audacious Moses trem-
ble at my rage, if he pretend to thwart me.

AIR.

Let him obedience render,
Who lives but for my service;
Beneath a monarch's splendour,
To parley with a slave.

For Egypt's good, oh, never
Hath mine affection slumbered;
Unmeet, my Queen, that ever
Thy noble heart misgave.

Oh son beloved,
Thy counsels glorious,
O'er doubt victorious,
Thy father cheer.

If thou art nigh me
In peril's hour,
The traitor's power
No more I fear.

Depart, my word fulfilling—
And if unwilling
They armed assemble,
Then bid them tremble—
My wrath is near.

CHORUS of *Israelites.*

Men. To God in heav'n—glory be giv'n;
Exalt His name in songs of praise.

Women. Earth's utmost ends—His power trans-
cends;

E'en faithless Egypt learns his ways.

Aaron. Loudly to God in joyful hymns
Grateful let Israel sing;
Tune to triumphant notes the harp,
And strike each warbling string.

Esther. The Lord has giv'n his people
The favours they implored,
And Jacob's captive race
To freedom has restored.

Chorus. To God in heaven—glory be given;
Earth's utmost bounds—His love re-
ounds.

Aaron. Him timbrels celebrate,
Virgins graceful dancing,
Harps with melodious string,
His praise advancing.

Chorus. Wonder and dread—Awful shall spread
Through mighty nations yet unborn,
When by His hand—On Egypt's land
These judgments done they trembling
learn.

Your voices raise—To sound his praise—
His glorious name—With joy proclaim.

AIR.—*Esther.*

All is about me smiling;
Thou only, rebel heart,
'Mid songs, our toil beguiling,
Conceal'st the tears that start.

Great God, if now before Thee
Unclean my passion prove,
Oh make me to adore Thee
With ardent sacred love.

Nicaule.—In tears, my dearest friend!

Esther.—Pardon me, thou know'st my heart.

Nicaule.—Thy passion to thy God is hateful—

Esther.—To thee, alas, and thine ungrateful.

Nicaule.—Subdue it.

Esther.—Help me, heav'n!

DUET.

Nicaule. The heart, that Him obeyeth,

Thy God will ne'er despise.

Esther. My broken heart, that prayeth,

On Him for rest relies.

SCENA.

Moses.— Osiris!

Osiris.— 'Tis I—

Moses.— Thy message—

Why art thou hither speeding?

Osiris.— I come, thy march impeding;

This word my father sends:

The order he recalleth,

That raised thy servile station;

The journey of thy nation

The king again suspends.

Aaron.— Ah, how perfidious!

Moses.— My friends,

Oh, doubt not,—God hath spoken;

We go by His great might.

Osiris.— The spells thou wov'st, are broken;

Nic., Aar., Esther, Moses.

Hard heart, God veils thy sight.

Esther.— Waken! oh, thou sleepest—

Osiris.— I fear not—

Esther.— Death thou reapest—

Moses.— Ere this day's sun expire,

The Lord with hail and fire

All Egypt shall appal.

Osiris.— Thy spells, thy fiends assemble—

Again I scorn them.

Nicaule.— Tremble—

Repent! God's fearful anger

Thou wilt upon thee call.

Osiris.— I fear not—yet I dare Him—

Aar., Nic., Esther.

Oh God, we pray thee, spare him—

Awful his words—Oh, spare him—

Moses.—God's wrath on him shall fall!

SEPTETTE.

Esther, Nic., Aar., Moses, Pharaoh.

At the mem'ry of awful judgments,

Trembleth, fainteth my troubled spirit—

Os.— Yet the mem'ry of awful judgments

Bids me think what I may merit.

Esther, Nic., Aaron, Moses.

Though the sinner bloom at morning,

Yet at noon his beauty wasteth;

Though in mercy God aboundeth,

Yet doth justice form His throne.

Osiris and Pharaoh.

Though of God the pardon scorning,

Yet I know His anger hasteth;

Trembling fear my heart astoundeth,

Lest on me His wrath be shown.

SCENA.

Osiris.—My father, this rebel boldly refuses—
Moses.—My lord, I ne'er imagined that thou
 would'st dare thy promised leave suspend.
Pharaoh.—Vassal! I said and wish it.
Moses.—Ah, then 'tis true.
Pharaoh.—Thy pride now relinquish—Go to
 thy labour—
Nicaule.—Turn thee, my lord.
Osiris.—Let death his treason repay.
Esther.—What say'st thou?
Pharaoh.—If new designs be plotteth,
 His life shall surely end.
Moses.— Thyself shalt learn to tremble,
 When God shall come in terror;
 Then haste, thy foolish error
 In season to amend.
Pharaoh.—Slave, cease in vain to menace—
 Think of thy base condition—
 Nor to thy king contrition
 Boldly to teach pretend.

Moses.— Praise to the God of Judah,
 Who yet His own defendeth;
 Round him who Thee offendeth,
 Thine awful lightning send!

TEMPESTA.

Pharaoh.—Heav'n, whence this whirlwind?
Nicaule.—Fire rains, oh wonder!
Osiris.—Ah, darts the lightning—
Esther & Aaron.—Ah, roars the thunder!
All.—Terrific fears my soul o'erflow!
Mos., Aar., Chorus.
 Thus God chastiseth presumptuous error;
 He smiteth sinners with sudden terror;
 Thus He destroys th' insulting foe.
Es.—This fearful judgment my heart astoundeth;
 My guilty passion thus God confoundeth;
 The pangs of keen remorse I know.
Pharaoh and Osiris.
 How cursed the nation who God's wrath tasteth!
 Oh, wretched Egypt, thy beauty wasteth,
 Consumed by His avenging blow.

PART II.

GRAND DOUBLE CHORUS.—*Handel.*

[Old Coll. vol. 1, p. 65, or vol. 3, p. 94.]

He gave them hailstones for rain; fire, mingled
 with the hail, ran along upon the ground.

QUARTETTE.—*Nicaule, Osiris.*

Oh, hear me, Jehovah,
 Thy mercy imploring;
 Deliver Thy servant,
 That trusteth in Thee.

Esther, Aaron.

Oh, hear them, Jehovah,
 In sorrow adoring;
 Deliver Thy servants,
 Thus trusting in Thee.

Nicaule, Os.—Thine anger destroyeth—

Esth. Aar.—Thy mercy restoreth—

All.—From thy dread displeasure
 Oh bid us be free.

SYMPHONY.—*Recitative.*

Pharaoh.—Brighter and brighter glows the
 face of heav'n restored. His sacred promise
 doth the God of Israel keep. Here I give
 thee, Aaron, the royal order, that bids thy
 people from Egypt hasten, and sets them free
 from bondage. (*to Osiris.*) Thou, my dear-
 est son, shalt feast thy soul in gladness. Ar-
 menia's monarch accepts the proffered union,
 and in the royal princess welcome thy bride.

Osiris.—What news is this? Shall I ever hide
 my secret passion, or shall I boldly brave my
 father's wrath?

Pharaoh.—What ails my son! Sorrow clouds
 thy face—what source of pain and torment
 dost thou in secret nourish!

DUET.

Osiris.— Reveal—unseal—I may not
 These pains my breast that sever;
 And yet mine anguish never
 Can be with aught compared.

Pharaoh.—Kind heav'n no more remembers
 Its wrath that late impended,
 By tender love defended,
 For thee is joy prepared.

Osiris.— No, all my hopes are faded—

Pharaoh.—What grief thy days has shaded?

Osiris.— Ah, yet I dare not—

Pharaoh.— Reveal it—

Osiris.— Ah no, that I conceal it
 The cruel fates demand.

Pharaoh.—Thy father's love would heal it,—

Why thus that love withstand?

Come, speak—reveal it.

Osiris.— To wisdom's ways a stranger

I merit not thy counsel;

I fly 'mid war and danger

To drown mine aching heart.

Pharaoh.—Sorrow that makes thee languish

Thy father's care awaketh;

What'er thy secret anguish,

My love shall peace impart.

RECITATIVE.

Moses.—Most gracious queen, what goodness
 proclaims thy noble heart. 'Tis by thy coun-
 sel, thy ever watchful care, the bonds of Is-
 rael now are broken.

Nicaule.—Thy departure now, oh, quickly
 hasten, lest, by thy foes persuaded, Pharaoh
 yet revoke his promise. And since thou
 leav'st me in faith as yet uncertain, remem-
 b'ring oft this heart repentant, oh, pray thy
 God to guide me.

AIR, with chorus.

My weary soul, o'er burden'd,
 'Mid doubt and darkness sigheth:
 Oh God, to Thee it crieth—
 This night convert to day.

Chorus. Oh cheer thee—God will hear thee,—
 He will His truth display.
 Grieve not, for faith shall triumph—
 Pursue its guiding ray.

Nicaule.—Ah, when the fire celestial
 Within the heart is lighted,
 'Twill chase from souls benighted
 The clouds of sin away.

RECITATIVE.

Esther.—Take then, Osiris, take the royal
 bride; while I, content and happy, rest a
 simple Jewish maiden. 'Tis our duty to
 God, and He will bless us.

DUET.

Esther.—Joys that vanish, fleeting pleasures,

Ever vainly ye are courting—

Osiris.— May thy virtue, me supporting,

Make me endless comfort find.

Esther.— May delights eternal follow

All our hopes to heav'n consign'd.

Both.—Source of strength, oh, with Thy blessing

Crown our anxious, weak endeavour,

If with hours of grief distressing

Thou wilt prove our hearts resign'd.

RECITATIVE.

Pharaoh.—I know thine aim:—that with my

foe, the king of Moab, thou, O Moses, thy

Hebrews may join

Moses.—Such artful pretence dar'st thou offer

to God? thee and thy foe He like the dust

can scatter in a moment.

Pharaoh.—Forced by weighty reasons, my peo-

ple's weal affecting, I must recall the grant-

ed freedom.

Moses.—Oh perjured, oh false, inconstant king!

Thou know'st not yet, that for thy folly th'

offended God of Israel shall thine own royal

house visit with destruction. Proud king,

thy princely heir shall be, with all the first-

born sons of Egypt, by heav'n's lightning

blasted.

Pharaoh.—Never! Osiris this very moment I will raise to honour, and, equal to myself in power, on the throne I place him—above thy malice. My trusty nobles, receive your king; by his brave arm supported, the royal house of Egypt yet shall be honoured.

CHORUS.

Sire, thine unfailing bounty
Joy on our land bestoweth;
For love that freely floweth
Grateful thy name we bless.
Mirror of thy great virtues,
Thy son all praise excelleth,
When Strength with Wisdom dwelleth,
Shall earth your power confess.

RECITATIVE.

Pharaoh.—Yes, my faithful subjects, in him you'll find a sov'reign as faithful. *Nicaule*, thou only mournest—

Nicaule.—Yes, *Pharaoh*, 'tis folly, rejoicing in wo; this moment, thy people—thy very son—with death are threatened. Yield to thy fate—deliver *Moses*—its peace restore to Egypt, and bid th' impatient Hebrews hasten to the desert,—haply thou may'st avert God's rightful anger; thy son shall live and reign, nor shall expiate thy fault, nor fall thy victim.

AIR.

When he thou lov'st may perish,
Oh think, thy word can save him;
To guard that life I gave him,
Mine own I would bestow.

Chorus.—Him, whom thy people cherish,
Save from this fatal blow.

SCENA.

Nic.—Oh *Pharaoh*, yield thee, ere tidings come of wrath.

Messenger.—Oh *Pharaoh*—oh Queen of Egypt—how shall I tell my tidings—news that will rend your hearts—

Nic.—Oh, speak not! I know it—my son!

Pharaoh.—Foolish this terror. Speak—what are thy tidings?

Nic.—Spare me, Oh God, oh spare thy servant—

Messenger.—Osiris, this hour within the palace, by lightning from heaven has perished:

Chorus.—Ah!

Moses.—Thus God destroys in anger
The proud insulting foe.

Pha.—Oh my son, dearest son, how hast thou fallen!

Aar., Nic., Cho.—Oh horror!

Nicaule.—What desolation equals
A mother's bitter sorrow!
For him there is no morrow,
Who made my joy below.

Nicaule.—With terror, distraction, and anguish,
My goaded breast is riven;
Forever mine honour, my glory,
To dark despair are driven.
Yes, burst my heart o'er burdened,
Nor bide this fatal blow.

Chorus.—Oh Egypt, land of misery,
Oh awful day of wo!

PART III.

SYMPHONY.—[*The Israelites wandering on the borders of the Red Sea.*]

RECITATIVE.

Esther.—Ah whither bend our steps? What fearful wilds are these?

Moses.—Fear not, for God will guide. A safe asylum in the deserts of Arabia our God has promised. There sacrifice devout he deigns to order. Let every son of Israel, with offerings, his heart devote to God Almighty.

Esther.—Yet behold, with billows rolling, the Red Sea before us.

Moses.—What then?

Esther.—I see not whither now thou guid'st our onward journey. Our passage the waters dispute; then where and how shall we pursue our way?

Moses.—Jehovah is guide.

Aaron.—Th' Almighty goes before us.

Moses.—When He has promised, who is so bold that he shall dare to doubt Him.

Aaron.—To open to our feet paths broad and easy is but a trifle before his power almighty.

Moses.—Then away with anxious fear. With holy dependence, fervent prayers to God, come, let us offer, His divine power and love humbly adoring.

PRAYER.—*Moses, Aaron, Esther, Chorus.*

Moses.—Oh Thou, whose pow'r tremendous
Uphold'st the starry sky,
Thy grace preserving send us—
To Thee, O Lord, we cry.

Aaron.—From wilds of fearful error,
Wherein we darkly stray,
Oppress'd with doubt and terror,
For saving aid we pray.

Esther.—O God of mercy, hear us—
Our pains, our sorrow see;
Thy healing pity spare us,
And bring us home to thee.

SCENA.

Aaron.—What noise is this?

Esther.—What tumult?

Chorus.—Ah see!

Aar.—From yonder mountain what mighty host descendeth?

Esth.—Ah, who will save us? 'Tis *Pharaoh* that pursues.

Cho. of Women.—This is the aid thy God will bestow—

Cho. of Men.—Now let Him show the favour promised.

Moses.—Oh faithless people! And dare ye His truth to question, whose pow'r, in your defence, wonders unnumbered hath freely wrought?

Cho. of Men.—Still the host advances.

Women.—Oh folly, that we believed thy word.

Esther.—Oh hapless Israel, what wretched fate is thine.

Moses.—Be silent, ye cowards—behold the love of God, and admire His endless might!

(*The sea divides.*)

Cho.—Oh mighty power! Lo, the waves divide!

Moses.—Let each one follow. In vain, baffled by Jehovah, shall th' Egyptian tyrant hope again on us to rivet his odious bondage.

SCENA.

Pharaoh.—They have escaped—and see how wondrous.

Nicaule.—Through the billows they tread their way.

Pha.—Shall this insolent magician thus escape my rightful vengeance?

Nic.—Yes, the God of Israel wills it; He His people hath defended.

Pha.—No! I will pursue the murderer, who a father's heart hath tortured.

Nic.—Nay, ne'er tempt the angry billows!

Pha.—We shall reach him.

Nic.—No, never!

Pha.—We will slay each coward Hebrew; come follow me!

Nic.—Stay, stay!

[*The Egyptians enter the sea, and the waters return over them.*]

SYMPHONY.

CHORUS from *Handel's 'Israelites in Egypt.'*
[*Old Colony Coll. Vol. III., p. 123.*]

Sing ye to the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously. The Lord shall reign for ever and ever. The horse and his rider hath He thrown into the sea.

PERSONNAGES.

MOÏSE,	Législateur des Hebreux.....	MM. LEVASSEUR.
ÉLIÉSER,	Frère de Moïse.....	DUPONT.
PHARAON,	Roi d'Égypte.....	DABADIE.
AMÉNOPHIS,	Fils de Pharaon.....	AD. NOURRIT.
OPHIDE,	Officier Egyptien.....	FERDINAND PREVOST.
OSIRIDE,	Grand prêtre d'Isis.....	BONEL.
MARIE,	Sœur de Moïse.....	M ^{mes} MORI.
ANAÏ,	Fille de Marie.....	CINTI.
SINAÏDE,	Epouse de Pharaon.....	DABADIE.
	Une VOIX mystérieuse.....	M ^r . BONEL.
	Chœurs d'Hommes et de Femmes	

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"MOSES IN EGYPT" AGAIN.

To the Editor of The Herald:

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Fred P. Bacon is of the opinion that "the word oratorio has a meaning in common parlance which fully justifies his use of it" as applied to "Moses in Egypt," I yet assert that that work is an opera pure and simple, was written by its composer to be performed as an opera, with all the stage accessories of scenery and costume; that when it was originally produced at the San Carlo Theatre at Naples, in 1818, neither its composer, Rossini, nor the public who sat in judgment upon it had an idea aside from the belief that it was anything else than an opera. And the fact that there have been times, both in England and in this country, when the work has been given by oratorio societies, necessarily denuded of its surroundings of scenery and costume, does not rob it of its operatic character. It was written by its composer as an opera, was produced as an opera, and is at the present day regarded by the foremost musical composers and critics of the world as an opera, and nothing else. With them I propose to take my stand, rather than to lean on such dubious support as Mr. Fred P. Bacon.

But here is Mr. Fred P. Bacon furnishing me with an argument. He says: "W. T. W. Ball knows well enough that Beethoven's 'Fidelio' is often announced to be given in oratorio form." Well, supposing I do know that well enough, what of it? Does the announcement that Beethoven's "Fidelio" is to be given in oratorio form as a consequence make that opera an oratorio? Far from it. Supposing that Donizetti's "Martyrs" was announced to be given in oratorio form, would that rob it of its characteristics as an opera proper? Would that cause it to be recognized as an oratorio rather than an opera, which every one, even including Mr. Fred P. Bacon, knows that it is? You may clothe a jackass in the skin of a lion, but he remains a jackass until the end of time.

Permit me to say in closing, Mr. Editor, that I have so much humility in my composition that I am grateful for even the most insignificant favors; and therefore, when Mr. Fred P. Bacon is graciously pleased to say that I possess some "familiarity with musical literature," I give him thanks for thus publicly acknowledging that I am possessed of a qualification of which he appears to be now, as in the past, profoundly ignorant. W. T. W. B. Boston, Nov. 26, 1896.

OPERA, NOT AN ORATORIO

History of Rossini's Beautiful

"Moses in Egypt."

Performed in This Country and England as an Oratorio, but Really an Opera—Produced at San Carlo Theatre in Naples in 1818—Disputes of Handel and Haydn Society.

To the Editor of The Herald:

Mr. Fred P. Bacon, in his communication to The Herald this morning touching "the complaint of the Sabbath Protective League against 'Moses in Egypt,'" says:

If this superfluous "League" shall, through its secretary, make a public statement that the organization has made a stupid blunder in taking an antagonistic position toward the proposed performance of "Moses in Egypt," it will give Mr. Hirschfeld great pleasure to afford the musical public another hearing of Rossini's delightful old oratorio.

Now if Mr. Bacon was thoroughly familiar with "Moses in Egypt" he would not so unhesitatingly pronounce the work a "delightful old oratorio," when, in fact, it is a serious opera, plain and simple. True, it has been performed in England and this country under the guise of an oratorio, but, nevertheless, it was, to all intents and purposes, an opera. H. Sutherland Edwards, in his "Life of Rossini," tells us that the work being unrepresentative on the English stage "in its original form, was brought out a few years after its production as an oratorio, and afterward, with a complete transformation in the libretto, as an opera, under the title of 'Pietra Eremita.' The operatic version was given at the King's Theatre with so much success that it attracted large audiences during an entire season."

The author of the "Memoirs of Rossini," which has been translated into English, says: "Moses in Egitto" was produced at Naples in 1818 in the Theatre San Carlo, and performed in the first instance as a kind of oratorio, during the last season. The piece commences by what is called the plague of darkness, a plague so easily to be inflicted on the stage, and on that account so nearly bordering on the ridiculous, it is but to turn off the gas and the business is done. The critics were disposed to smile at the rising of the curtain, but this feeling of levity was soon subdued by the solemn and impressive music of the introduction. Overcome by the groans of his suffering people, Pharaoh exclaims, 'Venga, Mosè!' Bene-dicti, who supported the character of Moses, appeared in a simple and sublime costume, which he had copied from the original statue of Michael Angelo in San Pietro in Vincoli. His first production was with scenery and costumes which would certainly seem out of place in a cathedral church. The translator of these 'Memoirs' says: 'The opera is known under the title of 'Pietra Eremita.'"

Called an oratorio, "Moses in Egypt" was first brought out in America at Boston, by the Handel and Haydn Society, in the Melodeon now the Bijou Theatre. The night of the performance was the 21st of December, 1846, "and after the Messiah had been sung on Christmas evening, was repeated on the 29th, by Miss Stone, Mrs. Franklin and the English tenor, Mr. Jones, aided by solo singers from the ranks of the society. Owing to the character of the music, it was successful from the start, and during the three months following had seven additional performances. It was performed during many seasons afterward, being last given by the society Saturday, the 29th of February (leap year night), 1868.

The story of this last performance is not an uninteresting one, as given by John S. Dwight in the "History of the Handel and Haydn Society." It seems that at a meeting of the society, held on that at a meeting of the society, held on the 2d of October, 1867, a motion was made by Mr. C. H. Webb that Rossini's "Moses in Egypt," as the society had given it in former years, should again be taken up at an early day. This, Mr. Dwight goes on to tell us, "elicited a pretty warm discussion. The president and all the five executive members opposed the motion, on the ground that though the work had been given and had been popular in past years, it was really not an oratorio, and should never have been brought out by this oratorio society, and that it would be a step backward to return to it. But it was the darling wish of the other members; all the directors, seven of whom were present, advocated the work, and deemed it suitable and proper in all particulars, and worthy of the society's best endeavors. The vote stood: Yeas, 7; nays, 5. And so the sugary Rossini opera—excellent in its way and in its place—was once more to put on the sober garb of oratorio and masquerade in the same company with Mendelssohn and Handel."

But the fight with regard to its presentation was by no means ended. At a meeting of the government of the society, on the 28th of December, 1867, it was voted to give no performance on Easter, on account of the near approach of the festival, and "Moses in Egypt" was assigned to Feb. 29, and given on that occasion, as above stated. After a rehearsal of "Moses," on the 5th of January, 1868, at the request of the conductor (Carl Zerrahn) and the organist (B. J. Lang, the present conductor of the society), the board was convened, "when Mr. Zerrahn protested against the performance of the Rossini opera as an oratorio, which he characterized as a very good opera, but he considered it as progressing backward, instead of forward, to present to the cultivated patrons of the Handel and Haydn Society. Mr. Lang begged the government to reconsider their action. He earnestly protested against it, and wished his protest to be entered upon the records. Altogether, it was quite a stormy meeting, and more so, in fact, than the history of the society shows. Mr. Dwight says: "It was fighting against a foregone conclusion. After another long discussion on its propriety (Jan. 10), "Moses" was insisted on by a vote of 6 to 5, and it was rehearsed for five or six weeks, together with "Elijah." The Rossini party had its triumph; let us trust that they enjoyed it. Shall there be no more cakes and ale because thou art virtuous?"

Well, on the appointed night "came the coveted performance of Rossini's 'Moses in Egypt,' as transformed into a quasi oratorio." The house was full, and the performance was a good one, with a goodly array of solo singers—Parepa-Rosa, Edith Abell, George Simpson, the New York tenor, the Messrs. Winch and Mr. Myron W. Whitney. Mr. Dwight bids farewell to the performance by saying: "There was a fitness in the choice of date for these delicious melodies and concerted pieces, since Rossini wrote them, and he was born on leap year day (Feb. 29, 1792). Many undoubtedly enjoyed the thing, and were to be congratulated on having had their way. Probably no harm resulted in the long run; the appetite, once appeased, was not likely to grow ravenous again very soon, and the society could pursue its upward way, serene and undisturbed."

Now, as to the history of the opera. Mr. Edwards tells us that Benedetti, Nozzara and Mlle. Colbran were in the

cast of the opera which was produced at the San Carlo Theatre in the Lent of 1818. Barbuja, the manager, had further engaged the celebrated Porto, to whom, to Benedetti and to basses and baritones in general Rossini rendered an important service by composing the parts of Faraone (Pharaoh) and Mose, for the bass voice. Porto's magnificent tones were so effective that he rendered Faraone as prominent a personage as Mose himself. Nozzara, as tenor, represented a lover; Mlle. Colbran, as prima donna, his beloved, who, according to the excellent dramatic custom, when nations or parties are in conflict, belonged to opposite sides.

When "Moise," the French version of "Mose in Egitto," as remodelled by Rossini, was brought out at the French opera 145,000 were sunk in the Red sea, to no effect. An Italian version of the French version of the original Italian version of "Mose" was once brought out at the Royal Italian Opera, London, under the title of "Zora," but it had no permanent success, and was not played after the first season, being regarded as too long and too heavy.

When the opera was produced in Paris it presented many scenic difficulties, from the plague of darkness, with which the piece commences, to the passage of the Red sea, with which it concludes. The story of the theatrical Red sea and the comic effect produced by its waves, and of the sublime effect produced by the chorus sung on its banks, has many times been told, but it will bear repetition quite as often. The author of the "Memoirs of Rossini" says that in the third act the poet Tottola, who made "the book," sadly perplexed the machinists of the theatre by the introduction of the passage of the Red sea, he not having reflected that the execution of this part of his history was not so easy as the plague of darkness.

From the situation of the pit it was impossible to give a view of the sea except in the distance, and it was absolutely necessary that it should appear more in the foreground, in order to represent the passage of the Israelites with effect. The machinist of San Carlo, in attempting to solve this important problem had fallen most woefully into the ludicrous. The pit beheld the sea raised five or six feet above its banks, and the boxes, overlooking the waves, saw the little lazzaroni whose business it was to roll backward the silken waves at the voice of Moses. The whole house burst into laughter, but they were good-natured in their merriment; they would not be angry, and repressed those hisses which another audience would not have failed to pour forth without mercy. They were willing to overlook this absurdity at the end of the piece, and did nothing but talk of the beauty of the introduction.

The following season the opera was resumed with the same enthusiastic admiration of the first act, and the same bursts of laughter at the passage of the Red sea. One day Rossini was lounging in his bed, and giving audience to a dozen of his friends, when, to the amusement of all, in rushed Tottola, who, without saluting any one, exclaimed:

"Maestro! I have saved the third act!" "Ah! what can you have done, my good friend?" replied Rossini, mimicking the manner of the poet. "Depend upon it, they will laugh in our faces as usual." "Maestro, I have made a prayer for the Hebrews before the passage of the Red sea. It was the work of an hour." "What! the work of an hour!" exclaimed Rossini. "Well, if it has taken you an hour to write this prayer, I engage to make the music in a quarter of the time. Here, give me a pen and ink." Rossini jumped out of bed, seated himself at a table in his night shirt, and in eight or ten minutes at the most, had completed the composition of this sublime movement, without any piano, and in the midst of the clatter of his friends. "There," said he, "there is your music. Away about your business."

The following night, at the opera house, the same transports attended the first act, but when the passage of the Red sea was reached there were the same old pleasantries, which were repressed the instant Moses began the new and sublime air, "Dal tuo stallo stallo." Surprised at the novelty the pit was all attention, and it would be difficult to give an idea of the thunder of applause that resounded from every part of the theatre. The spectators leaned over the boxes to applaud, exclaiming "hello! hello! o che bello," and the furor

was rendered still more striking by the contrast it presented to the previous disposition of the house to be merry.

The chorus, exceedingly beautiful, is in the minor key. Aaron takes it up, and the people continue it. Last of all Elcia addresses the same vows to heaven, the people answer, and at this moment they all throw themselves on their knees, and repeat the same prayer with enthusiasm. The prodigy is wrought, and the sea opens to present a passage to the chosen people. The last part of the movement is in the major key.

It is pointed out by a writer that this chorus is the same as the chorus of the plague of darkness in the first act, with just one significant shade of difference, first in the minor, as a plaintive supplication, afterward in the major as a joyous thanksgiving. Nothing is more simple, nothing can be more perfect. The music thoroughly beautiful, the effect thoroughly dramatic.

It may be said, by the way, that "Moses in Egypt" was the first opera for which Rossini was remunerated in a suitable manner. It produced him 1200 francs. He had received only 600 for "Tancredi," and 100 louis for "Otello."

I have written this much to show that "Moses in Egypt," although given as an oratorio in England and this country, has no right whatever to be considered as such, but is an opera in every sense of the word, and a highly dramatic opera at that. With the opinions of the Sabbath Protective League, I have no concern. W. T. W. B.

Boston, Nov. 9, 1896.

4 m. 264. 21
W. T. W. B.
July 14, 1894

MOÏSE.

N° I. INTRODUCTION.

Andante. ♩.69.

Petite Flûte.

Flûtes.

Hautbois

Clarinettes
en Ut.

Cors en Re.

Cors en Fa.

Trompettes
en La.

Bassons.

Trombones.
et Ophicléide.

Timbales
en Re.

Grosse Caisse.
Cymbales.
et Triangle.

Violons.

Alto.

CHOEUR.

Violoncelle

Contre Basse.

The musical score is arranged in a system of staves. The top section includes woodwinds (Petite Flûte, Flûtes, Hautbois, Clarinettes en Ut, Bassons) and brass (Cors en Re, Cors en Fa, Trompettes en La, Trombones et Ophicléide). Percussion (Timbales en Re, Grosse Caisse, Cymbales et Triangle) is indicated by a single staff with rhythmic markings. The string section (Violons, Alto, Violoncelle, Contre Basse) and the CHOEUR are shown in the lower section. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Andante' with a metronome marking of 69. The score includes various musical notations such as rests, notes, and dynamic markings like 'Sotto voce' and 'Pizzicato'. The page number '221' is centered at the bottom.

Cors en Ré.

Sottovoce.

Bassons.

Trombones.

Musical score for Horns, Bassoons, and Trombones. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of six staves. The top three staves are for the Horns (Cors en Ré), Bassoons (Bassons), and Trombones (Trombones). The bottom three staves are for the strings. The music features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some trills and slurs. The string part has a consistent eighth-note accompaniment.

Hautbois.

Clar.

Musical score for Flutes, Clarinets, and Strings. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of six staves. The top three staves are for the Flutes (Hautbois), Clarinets (Clar.), and Bassoons (Bassons). The bottom three staves are for the strings. The music features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some trills and slurs. The string part has a consistent eighth-note accompaniment. The score includes dynamic markings such as *sf*, *pp*, *ss*, and *p*, and articulation marks like *tr* and *||*.

Flutes.

Hautbois.

Solo.

Solo.

Solo.

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

Violonc.

Pizz.

This block contains the first system of a musical score. It features five staves. The top two staves are for Flutes and Hautbois, both marked 'Solo'. The next three staves are for Violonc. Pizz. (Violoncello Pizzicato), with dynamic markings of *f* and *p* alternating. The bottom two staves show a rhythmic accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4.

This block contains the second system of the musical score, continuing from the first system. It features the same five staves. The Violonc. Pizz. part continues with a complex rhythmic pattern. The Flutes and Hautbois parts have some rests and some notes. The bottom two staves continue with the rhythmic accompaniment. The page number 221 is visible at the bottom center.

4

Petite Flûte.

Flûtes.

Hautbois.

Clar.

Cors.

Trompettes.

Bassons.

Trombones. et Ophi.

Timb.

Grosse Caisse Cimb. et Triangle.

Arco.

Col. V^o 2^o 8^a

This page of musical notation consists of 15 staves. The top five staves are in treble clef, and the bottom five are in bass clef. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is organized into three measures. The first measure contains several rests. The second and third measures feature more active notation, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and some beamed patterns. The bottom two staves show complex rhythmic patterns with many sixteenth notes and beams. There are also some double bar lines (//) in the lower staves, indicating a section break or a specific performance instruction.

This musical score is arranged in two systems of staves. The first system consists of seven staves: four treble clefs and three bass clefs. The second system consists of seven staves: two treble clefs, one grand staff (treble and bass clefs), and two bass clefs. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as *pp* (pianissimo) and *f* (forte) are used throughout. A double bar line with repeat dots is present in the first system. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' in the second system. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots in the final measure of the second system.

Hautb.

Clar.

Cors.

Tromp.

Bassons.

Timb.

Changez en Si b.

Changez en Fa.

Flutes.

Hautb.

Solo.

Pizz.

Pizz. 221

Flûtes.

Clar.

Change en Ut.

Cors.

Bassons.

Tromb. Solo.

Pizz.

Pizzicato.

Arco.

Allegro. $\text{♩} = 84$.

p Arco.

Petite Fl.

Flûtes.

Hautb.

Clar.

Cors.

Tromp.

Bassons.

Tromb. et Ophi.

G. Caisse Cimb et Tri.

Fl.

Hautb.

Clar.

Cors. en Fa.

P. Fl.

Flûtes.

Clar.

Cors.

Tromp.

This system contains the first five staves of the score. From top to bottom, they are: Flutes, Clarinet, Horns, and Trumpets. The Flutes and Clarinet parts have a melodic line with some grace notes. The Horns and Trumpets parts are primarily rhythmic accompaniment with chords. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). There are also some triplets and slurs indicated.

Clar.

Cors.

Bassons.

This system contains the next three staves of the score: Clarinet, Horns, and Bassoons. The Clarinet part continues its melodic line. The Horns and Bassoons parts provide harmonic support with chords and rhythmic patterns. Dynamic markings include *f* and *p*. There are also some slurs and accents present.

P. Fl.

Flûtes.

Hautb. *Cres.*

Clar.

Cors. *Cres.*

Tromp.

Bassons. *Cres.* *f* *>*

Timb. *fp*

Triangle Solo.

Cres.

f *>*

f *>*

Cres.

This page of a musical score contains 14 staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo). A *Tutti.* marking is present on the 10th staff. The score is written in a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature. The bottom of the page features a double bar line and the page number 221.

The musical score consists of the following parts and markings:

- Triangle:** Indicated by a wavy line and rests on a staff.
- Dynamic Markings:** *Sf.* (Sforzando) is used in the lower staves, and *f* (forte) is used in the upper staves.
- Triplet Markings:** The number '3' is placed above groups of notes in the upper right section.
- Section Markings:** The text "Sulla 4^a" is written above a triplet in the upper right section.
- Rehearsal Marks:** Double bar lines (//) are present in the lower staves.

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, likely a score for a piano or similar instrument. It consists of 14 staves. The notation is dense, featuring various rhythmic patterns, chords, and melodic lines. The bottom staff has a double bar line and the text "Sf. Sf. Sf." below it. The page is numbered "221" at the bottom center.

Sf. Sf. Sf.

The musical score consists of 14 staves. The top 10 staves are for instrumental accompaniment, including a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a lower bass staff. The bottom 4 staves are for a four-part choir (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass). The lyrics are: "Dieu puis sant du joug de l'im pi - e dé livre au jour d'hui de li vre tes en". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f* and *p*.

- fans et per - mets que dans leur pa - tri - e les hé - breux rentrent tri - om - phants
 - fans et per - mets que dans leur pa - tri - e les hé - breux ren - trent tri - om - phants
 - fans et per - mets que dans leur pa - tri - e les hé - breux ren - trent tri - om - phants
 - fans et per - mets que dans leur pa - tri - e les hé - breux oui rentrent tri - om - phants

ren - trent tri - om - phants
 ren - trent tri - om - phants
 ren - trent
 ren - trent

f *sf* *pp*

Sulla 4^a

Unis

oui tri-om-phants

oui tri-om-phants

tri-om-phants oui tri-om-phants

tri-om-phants oui tri-om-phants

Clar.

Corn en Fa. *pp*

Bass. Solo. *ff*

ff

ff

Piz.

Sotto voce.

De notre es-poir quel est le ga-ge un ty-ran un prin-ce sans

De notre es-poir quel est le ga-ge un ty-ran un prin-ce sans

Flûtes.

Clar.

Solo.

foi qui fit ses Dieux à son i-ma-ge et foule à ses pieds no tre loi

foi qui fit ses Dieux à son i-ma-ge et foule à ses pieds no tre loi

Hautb.
Clar.
Bassons

1^{re} Sop. Sottovoce
2^e Sop.
3^e Sop.

En proie aux plus vi - ves a - - lar - mes est il tems des suy er nos lar -
 En proie aux plus vi - ves a - - lar - mes est il tems des suy er nos lar -
 En proie aux plus vi - ves a - - lar - mes est il tems des suy er nos lar -

Pizzi

mes Dieu tout puis sant re - ver - rons nous nos fils nos pe - res nos e
 mes Dieu tout puis sant re - ver - rons nous nos fils nos pe - res nos e
 mes Dieu tout puis sant re - ver - rons nous nos fils nos pe - res nos e

Largo.

Fl.

Cors.

Bassons.

Sotto voce.

Moïse.

A piacere.

Ces sez ces plaintes par ju res Dieu Mo ïse sont a vec vous Madia

poux.

poux.

poux.

Largo.

Cors.

Tromp.

Bassons.

Sotto voce.
Tromb.

Timbales.

Violone

C.B.

...nites vos mur mures ont of fen se le Dieu ja loux vos mur mu res ont.

of fen se ont of fen se le Dieu ja

P.FI.
 Flûtes
 Hautb.
 Clar.
 Cors.
 Tromp.
 Basses.
 Tromb.
 Timb.
 G.Caisse Timb et Tri.
 Unis.
 - loux le Dieu ja - loux.

Clar.

Solo.

Cors. *p*

Bass.

Tromb.

Pizz.

Pizz.

Par don - ne a l'in - for - tu - ne u - ne plainte im - por - tu -

Par don - ne a l'in - for - tu - ne u - ne plainte im - por - tu -

Par don - ne a l'in - for - tu - ne u - ne plainte im - por - tu -

Par don - ne a l'in - for - tu - ne u - ne plainte im - por - tu -

Pizz.

ne songe aux maux qu'on a souf - ferts songe aux maux qu'on a souf

ne songe aux maux qu'on a souf - ferts songe aux maux qu'on a souf

ne songe aux maux qu'on a souf - ferts songe aux maux qu'on a souf

ne songe aux maux qu'on a souf - ferts songe aux maux qu'on a souf

The musical score consists of several systems of staves. The top system includes a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "Moise. Plein d'a - mour et de con - fi - an - ce livrez vos cœurs à l'es - pé - ran - ce". Below the vocal line are four staves for piano accompaniment, each marked "ferts.". At the bottom, there is a cello/bass line with a "Pizz." marking and a double bar line. The score is written in a key signature of one flat and a common time signature.

ce livre vos cœurs à l'es - pe - ran - ce Dieu sau - ra pu - nir les per - vers

Arco.

C.B. //

Arco.

Bassons.

De Dieu la puissance infi - ni e veille tou - jours sur ses en - fans et les Hé - breux dans leur pa -

P. Fl. *f* *3*

Flûtes. *f* *3*

Hautbois. *f*

Clar. *f*

Cors. *f*

Tromp. *f*

Bassons. *f*

Tromb. et Ophi. *f*

Timb. *f* *3*

G. Caisse Cimb. et Tri. *f*

tri e vont bien tôt ren trer tri om phants
Sotto voce.

Par don ne a lin for tu ne u ne plainte in por tu ne songe aux

Par don ne a lin for tu ne u ne plainte in por tu ne songe aux

Par don ne a lin for tu ne u ne plainte in por tu ne songe aux

pp

#8

p

f

f

Pleindâ mouret de confi an.ce livrezvos coeurs a l'es.pé.

maux qu'on a souf ferts par don ne .

maux qu'on a souf ferts par don ne .

maux qu'on a souf ferts par don ne .

Musical score for instruments including strings, woodwinds, and brass. The score consists of 14 staves. It features various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). There are also some triplets indicated by a '3' over a group of notes.

ran ce livrez vos cœurs à l'es pé ran ce Dieu sau va pu nir les per vers

Dieu puis sant re ver rons

Dieu puis sant re ver rons

Dieu puis sant re ver rons

///

nous nos fils nos pères nos pères nos é-poux nous é-poux Dieu puis
 nous nos fils nos pères nos pères nos é-poux nous é-poux Dieu puis
 nous nos fils nos pères nos pères nos é-poux nous é-poux Dieu puis
 Dieu puis

The musical score consists of 12 staves. The top six staves are vocal parts, and the bottom six are instrumental accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves. The music is in a major key with a common time signature. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *sfz* (sforzando). There are some triplets and slurs in the notation.

Moïse.

De Dieu la puissance in- ni - e veil le tou jours sur ces en - fants et les He -

- breux rentrent triom - phants et per - mets que dans leur pa - tri - e

- breux rentrent triom - phants et per - mets que dans leur pa - tri - e

- breux rentrent triom - phants et per - mets que dans leur pa - tri - e

- breux rentrent triom - phants et per - mets que dans leur pa - tri - e

The first section of the score consists of ten staves. The top four staves are for woodwinds (flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon) and strings. The bottom six staves include a bass line, a triangle part, and a piano accompaniment. The music is characterized by dense, rhythmic textures with frequent triplets and dynamic markings such as *f* and *Sf*.

Triangle.

The second section continues the instrumental accompaniment. It features a prominent Triangle part on a bass staff, marked with a wavy line. The piano accompaniment continues with complex rhythmic patterns. Dynamic markings include *f* and *Sf*. A section marked "Sulla 4^a" begins in the fifth measure of this section.

breux dans leur pa tri - e vont bien - tôt rentrer tri - om - phants vont bien

les Hé - breux oui les Hé - breux ren trent tri - om - phants oui

les Hé - breux oui les Hé - breux ren trent tri - om - phants oui

les Hé - breux oui les Hé - breux ren trent tri - om - phants oui

les Hé - breux oui les Hé - breux ren trent tri - om - phants oui

Sf. f Sf. Sf. Sf. Sf. Sf. Sf. Sf. Sf.

- - têt ren - trer bien têt ren - trer tri - om - phants vont bien - têt ren -
 tri - om - phants oui tri - om - phants oui tri - om -
 tri - om - phants oui tri - om - phants oui tri - om -
 tri - om - phants oui tri - om - phants oui tri - om -
 tri - om - phants oui tri - om - phants oui tri - om -

trer bien tôt ren trer tri_om - phants tri om - phants tri om - phants tri . om - phants tri . om
- phants oui tri_om - phants tri . om - phants tri om - phants tri . om - phants tri . om
- phants oui tri_om - phants tri . om - phants tri om - phants tri . om - phants tri . om
- phants oui tri_om - phants tri . om - phants tri om - phants tri . om - phants tri . om

This page of musical notation features 15 staves. The upper section consists of ten staves of instrumental music, characterized by dense sixteenth-note passages and complex rhythmic patterns. The lower section contains five staves of vocal music, each beginning with the word "phants." followed by a melodic line. The page is numbered "221" at the bottom center.

Recit.

Moïse.
J'at-tends le re-tour de mon frè-re en-vo-yé près de Pha-ra-on E-li-é-ser parle en mon

nom il demande à ce Roi que l'E-gyp-te re-vè-re d'ap-pai-ser le ciel ir-ri-

te et de rendre à la li-ber-té les Hé-breux e-xi-lés sur la terre é-tran-

All^o moderato ♩ = 96 .

P.Fl.

Flûtes.

Hautb.

Clar.

Sotto voce.

Cors.

Solo.

Sotto voce.

Tromp.

Bassons.

Tromb.

Timb.

Sotto voce.

Sotto voce.

Sotto voce.

- ge_re

Sotto voce.

Dieu pa_ter_nel re_ver_ons nous nos fils nos pè_res nos

Dieu pa_ter_nel re_ver_ons nous nos fils nos pè_res nos

All^o mod^{to}

Dieu pa_ter_nel re_ver_ons nous nos fils nos pè_res nos

Dieu pa_ter_nel re_ver_ons nous nos fils nos pè_res nos

f p

Solo.

Timb. *Sotto voce.*

G.Caisse Cimb et Tri.

pères nos é-poux Hé-las nos fils nos pères nos é-poux nos pères nos é-poux

pères nos é-poux Hé-las nos fils nos pères nos é-poux nos pères nos é-poux

pères nos é-poux Hé-las nos fils nos pères nos é-poux nos pères nos é-poux

pères nos é-poux Hé-las nos fils nos pères nos é-poux nos pères nos é-poux

Musical score for a vocal and instrumental ensemble. The score consists of 15 staves. The top five staves are for vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass, and another Bass). The next five staves are for woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Bassoon). The next five staves are for strings (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, and Double Bass). The bottom staff is for the basso continuo. The lyrics are in French and include "Gloire au Seigneur gloire à Marie", "Gloire au Seigneur gloire à Moïse", and "O bonheur O surprise est-ce vous Ana".

Gloire au Sei gneur gloire à Mo i se.
 Marie.
 Gloire au Sei gneur gloire à Mo i se.
 Eliezer.
 Gloire au Sei gneur gloire à Mo i se.
 Moïse.
 O bonheur O sur prise est-ce vous Ana

All^o vivace.

Recit.

Marie. Le ciel fi nit no tre mi se re

Anai. Nous avons re trou vé no tre appui no tre

... ma sœur...

Moderato. Allegro.

pe-re! Moïse. De ce nouveau bien fait rendons grace au Sei gneur E li e ser cest à toi de m'ap

All^o

prendre Ce que de Pha-ra-on nous a-ous droit d'at-ten-dre

Elieser. J'ai vu la su per-be Memphis Ou de puis quinze an nées Nos tri bus enchainé es In vo quaient les ven geurs qui leur

fu_rent promis Au pied du trone ad mis Jai rappel le la memoire du pro phete Ja_cob et

p *MF.*

de Joseph son fils Qui tous les deux couverts de gloire furent ho_no_rés dans Mem_phis.

f *ff* *Moderato.*

Phara_on ai_jedit Quand le ju_ge supreme par la voix de Mo_ï_se affran_chit leshebreux

ff

Sur toi sur tonpeuple anathe_me Si toncœur repous_se nos vœux en

f *ff* *All°*

First system of a musical score. It consists of five staves: two treble clefs, two bass clefs, and a central staff with a C-clef. The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The lyrics are: "vain li_dolatre O_zi_ri.de l'in_digne grand prê_tre d'I_sis. Fait par_les ses Dieux en_ne_mis et contre les hebreux pros".

Second system of the musical score. It continues with five staves. The lyrics are: "erits Souffledans tous les cœurs une haine homi_cide l'E_ter_nel en". There are dynamic markings like *f* and *ff* in the piano parts.

Third system of the musical score. It continues with five staves. The lyrics are: "no_tre faveur a sus_ci_té la Reine Sina_i_de Et le se_dé_cla_re pour nous Du Dieu quelle a tra_hi seconde le cour".

Fourth system of the musical score. It continues with five staves. The lyrics are: "roux Me_na_ce con_ju_re in_ti_mi_de Et jetant l'épouvante au cœur de son é_poux Pharaon des he".

breux promet la dé-li-vran-ce Ma-rie es-cla-ve dans Memphis de faux Dieux bra-vaît la puis-

-san-ce Elle est vou-ée à leur vengeance Si-na-ide a pri-é tous ses maux sont fi-

-nis de Pha-ra-on le cœur sen-trouve à la clé-men-ce Pour ga-ge du ser-ment qui le lie en ce

Moderato.

Moïse.

jour Il rend Ma-ri-e à notre a-mour Ma-rie a su souf-frir Pour le Dieu quelle a-

Récit.

Ma fille a plus fait en co-re. Du trô-ne de Mem phis la su perbees pe-ran-ce Le jeune A-me-no-

do-re.

phis de ses charmes é pris N'avait pu sans l'ai-mer jour de sa pré-sen-ce A-na-ï tendrea-vec can-

deur Ne distin-guapas dans son cœur l'amour de la re-con-nais-san-ce, Elle ai-ma: mais ce sen-ti-ment que

ma tendresse é-clai-re Ne balan-ça pas un mo-ment dans cette a-me pu-re et sin-cé-re Son ardeur pour son

All^o

Dieu son amour pour sa mè-re

peuple réjouis toi A-na-ï de Mo-

-ï-se a rempli les pé-ran-ce Du Dieu vi-vant Ma-rie a confes-sé la foi

Harpa.

Moderato.

Peuple réjouis toi

Voyezvous dans les

airs briller cet arc im - men - se A - rec son

peu - - ple l'E - ter - nel En ce jour so - lem -

Allegro.

nel A - con - fir - mé son al - li - an - ce.

Allegro.

$\underline{b_2}$ $\underline{b_2}$ $\underline{b_2}$ $\underline{b_2}$ $\underline{b_2}$ $\underline{b_2}$ $\underline{\#_2}$ $\underline{\#_2}$

G. Flûte.

P. Flûte.

Hautbois.

Clarinettes en Ut.

Cors en Mi \flat .

Cors en Sol.

Trompettes en La.

Bassons.

Trombones Ophycléide.

Timballes en Mi \flat .

Grosse caisse.

Triangle.

Violons.

Alto.

Anaï.

Marie.

Eliésér.

Moïse.

Violoncelle et Basse.

Allegro.

ff

Quel pro di - ge nou veau - Quel pro di - ge nou
 Quel pro di - ge nou veau - Quel pro di - ge nou
 Quel pro di - ge nou veau - Quel pro - di - ge non
 Quel pro di - ge nou veau - Quel pro - di - ge non
 Quel pro di - ge nou veau - Quel pro - di - ge non

veau

veau

veau

veau

veau

veau

veau

Col 1º 8ª

Unis

Musical score for orchestra and voice. The score is divided into two systems. The first system includes staves for various instruments: strings (Violoncelle, C.B.), woodwinds (Flute, Clarinet, Bassoon), percussion (Timballe), and a vocal line. The tempo is marked **Maestoso. ♩ = 96**. The second system continues the orchestral parts and includes the vocal line with the lyrics: **Une Voix misterieuse. Moïse approche toi le Sei- Ad libitum.** The tempo remains **Maestoso. ♩ = 96**.

The upper portion of the page contains a complex musical score for piano and orchestra. It consists of approximately 12 staves. The piano part is written in treble clef, while the orchestra part includes staves for strings and woodwinds in both treble and bass clefs. The music is characterized by intricate rhythmic patterns, often marked with accents (>) and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte). The score is organized into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes and rests.

gneur remplit sa pro mes se Dans une sainte i vres se Viens recevoir sa loi Hebreux

préparez-vous à des fureurs nouvelles Allez vers Pha-ra-on Soyez à Dieu fi-

Andante

The first system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top two staves are blank. The remaining eight staves contain musical notation. The first four staves are in treble clef, and the last four are in bass clef. The music begins with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) and later changes to *pp* (pianissimo). The time signature is 3/4. A vertical line is drawn after the second measure of the eighth staff.

Andante

The second system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top two staves are blank. The remaining eight staves contain musical notation. The first four staves are in treble clef, and the last four are in bass clef. The music begins with a dynamic marking of *f* and later changes to *pp*. The time signature is 3/4. A vertical line is drawn after the second measure of the eighth staff. Below the eighth staff, the lyrics are written: "dèles Vous combattrez pour lui vous vaincrez en son nom." Below the ninth staff, the text "C. B." is written, followed by three double bar lines. Below the tenth staff, the text "Sotto voce." is written.

Andante

Hautb.

Clar.

Cors en Mi.

Bassons.

Tromb.

Solo.

Pizzicato.

Grande Flute .

Solo

Cors en Mi.

Bassons .

Tromb.

Pizzi.

Pizzi.

C. B.

Pizzi. 221

Moderato ♩=58

Anaï.

Marie.

Eliezer.

Moïse.

CHŒUR.

Dieu de la paix Dieu de la
 Dieu de la paix Dieu de la
 Dieu de la paix Dieu de la
 Dieu de la paix Dieu de la guerre Maître des peuples et des rois
 Dieu de la paix Dieu de la
 Dieu de la paix Dieu de la
 Dieu de la paix Dieu de la
 Dieu de la paix Dieu de la

Moderato ♩=58

guer.re Maî tre des peu ples et des rois
 guer.re Maî tre des peu ples et des rois
 guer.re Maî tre des peu ples et des rois
 des rois Le front prosterné vers la terre Nous ju -
 guer.re Maî tre des peu ples et des rois
 guer.re Maî tre des peu ples et des rois
 guer.re Maî tre des peu ples et des rois
 guer.re Maî tre des peu ples et des rois

Le front proster-né vers la ter-re Nous ju-rons d'ob-ser-ver tes

Sotto voce.

Le front proster-né vers la ter-re Nous ju-rons d'ob-ser-ver tes

Le front proster-né vers la ter-re Nous ju-rons d'ob-ser-ver tes

rons d'ob-ser-ver tes lois tes

Le front proster-né vers la ter-re Nous ju-rons d'ob-ser-ver tes

Sotto voce.

Le front proster-né vers la ter-re Nous ju-rons d'ob-ser-ver tes

Le front proster-né vers la ter-re Nous ju-rons d'ob-ser-ver tes

Le front proster-né vers la ter-re Nous ju-rons d'ob-ser-ver tes

Le front proster-né vers la ter-re Nous ju-rons d'ob-ser-ver tes

Andantino. $\text{♩} = 50$

lois Dieu de la paix Dieu de la guer-re Maî-tre de peuples et des

lois Dieu de la paix Dieu de la guer-re Maî-tre de peuples et des

lois Dieu de la paix Dieu de la guer-re Maî-tre de peuples et des

lois Dieu de la paix Dieu de la guer-re Maî-tre de peuples et des

lois

lois

lois

lois

lois

Soito voce.

rois Le front prosterné vers la terre Nous jurons d'observer tes lois Nous jurons d'observer tes

lois Nous jurons d'observer d'observer tes lois Nous jurons d'observer

All. moderato. ♩ = 50

d'observer tes lois Jurons d'observer tes lois jurons d'observer tes lois.

Jurons d'observer tes lois jurons d'observer tes lois.

CHOEUR.

Récit. Allegro.

Violons. *fp* *ff*

Alto. *fp* *ff*

Moïse. *fp* *ff*

Basse. *fp* *ff*

Forts de la di-vine as-sis-tance. A tout, nos cœurs sont pré-pa-rés

Té-moi-gnons au Sei-gneur no-tre recon-nais-san-ce Que nos fils premiers

4^e Corde.

f *ff*

nés aux autels con-sa-crés soient le gage et le prix de no-tre dé-li-vran-ce.

Allegretto ♩ = 92

N° 2. CHOEUR.

G. Flute.

P. Flute.

Hautbois.

Clarinettes en La.

Cors en Ut.

Cors en Mi.

Trompettes en La.

Bassons.

Triangle.

Violons.

Alto.

Anai.

Marie.

Eliezer.

Moise.

Violoncelle.

Basse.

CHOEUR.

This page of a musical score contains 15 staves. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1:** Treble clef, marked "Solo." at the beginning. It features a complex melodic line with many slurs and accents.
- Staff 2:** Treble clef, mostly empty with some notes in the later measures, marked "Unis." and "ff".
- Staff 3:** Treble clef, contains sustained notes with a "ff" dynamic marking.
- Staff 4:** Treble clef, contains sustained notes with a "ff" dynamic marking.
- Staff 5:** Treble clef, contains rhythmic patterns of eighth notes, marked "ff".
- Staff 6:** Treble clef, contains rhythmic patterns of eighth notes, marked "ff".
- Staff 7:** Bass clef, contains rhythmic patterns of eighth notes, marked "ff".
- Staff 8:** Bass clef, contains rhythmic patterns of eighth notes, marked "ff".
- Staff 9:** Treble clef, contains a melodic line similar to Staff 1, marked "ff".
- Staff 10:** Treble clef, contains rhythmic patterns of eighth notes, marked "ff".
- Staff 11:** Treble clef, contains rhythmic patterns of eighth notes, marked "ff".
- Staff 12:** Treble clef, mostly empty.
- Staff 13:** Treble clef, mostly empty.
- Staff 14:** Treble clef, mostly empty.
- Staff 15:** Bass clef, contains rhythmic patterns of eighth notes, marked "Arco." and "ff".
- Staff 16:** Bass clef, contains rhythmic patterns of eighth notes, marked "Arco." and "ff".

Unis.

Pizz.

The musical score consists of 12 staves. The top two staves are for the vocal parts, with the upper staff containing the melody and the lower staff providing harmonic support. The remaining ten staves are for the piano accompaniment, including a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a lower bass line. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves, with the instruction 'Sotto voce.' appearing at the beginning of the first vocal line. The score concludes with the instruction 'Unis.' and a double bar line.

Sotto voce.

La douce au-ro-re Qui vient dé-clo-re Pro-met en-co-re

La douce au-ro-re Qui vient dé-clo-re Pro-met en-co-re

La douce au-ro-re Qui vient dé-clo-re Pro-met en-co-re

La douce au-ro-re Qui vient dé-clo-re Pro-met en-co-re

Unis.

Un plus beau jour *ff* Peu-ple fi-dè-le Ton Dieu tap-pel-le

Un plus beau jour *ff* Peu-ple fi-dè-le Ton Dieu tap-pel-le

Un plus beau jour *ff* Peu-ple fi-dè-le Ton Dieu tap-pel-le

Un plus beau jour *ff* Peu-ple fi-dè-le Ton Dieu tap-pel-le

Arco

Arco

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The vocal soloists are positioned in the center-right, with their lyrics written below their respective staves. The string ensemble is at the bottom, with Pizzicato (Pizz.) and Arco markings. The woodwinds are at the top. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (p, pp), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (Divisi, Anai, Marie, Eliezer, Moïse, Pizzi, Arco).

Divisi.

Anai.

Marie.

Eliezer.

Moïse.

Arco.

Pizzi.

Pizzi.

Musical score for piano accompaniment, including treble and bass staves with various musical notations such as notes, rests, and ornaments.

Ce premier ga - - ge Est un hom ma - - ge de notre a - - mour Du ma - ri -

Ce premier ga - - ge Est un hom ma - - ge de notre a - - mour *Sotto voce.* Du ma - ri -

Ce premier ga - - ge Est un hom ma - - ge de notre a - - mour Du ma - ri -

Ce premier ga - - ge Est un hom ma - - ge de notre a - - mour Du ma - ri -

Sotto voce. Du ma - ri -

Du ma - ri -

Du ma - ri -

Du ma - ri -

Du ma - ri -

Unis

a - ge Est un hom - ma - ge Est un hom - ma - ge de notre a -
 a - ge Est un hom - ma - ge Est un hom - ma - ge de notre a -
 a - ge Est un hom - ma - ge Est un hom - ma - ge de notre a -
 a - ge Est un hom - ma - ge Est un hom - ma - ge de notre a -
 a - ge Est un hom - ma - ge Est un hom - ma - ge de notre a -
 a - ge Est un hom - ma - ge Est un hom - ma - ge de notre a -
 a - ge Est un hom - ma - ge Est un hom - ma - ge de notre a -
 a - ge Est un hom - ma - ge Est un hom - ma - ge de notre a -
 a - ge Est un hom - ma - ge Est un hom - ma - ge de notre a -
 a - ge Est un hom - ma - ge Est un hom - ma - ge de notre a -

The musical score is arranged in a system of 15 staves. The top two staves are for the first and second violins, featuring melodic lines with slurs and accents. The next two staves are for the first and second violas, with similar melodic parts. The following two staves are for the first and second cellos, with more rhythmic and harmonic accompaniment. The next two staves are for the first and second basses, providing a steady bass line. The bottom five staves are for vocal parts, with lyrics written below the notes. The lyrics are: "Douce es - pe - ran - ce Cette a - li - an - ce De l'in - no -". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'Pizz.' (Pizzicato).

Unis.

cen - se a - vec le ciel Rends à la ter - re Son roi son

cen - se a - vec le ciel Rends à la ter - re Son roi son

cen - se a - vec le ciel Rends à la ter - re Son roi son

cen - se a - vec le ciel Rends à la ter - re Son roi son

ff Arco.

Unis

Divisi

La douce au -

pe - re *p* Gloire et pri - è - re A l'E - ter - nel

pe - re *p* Gloire et pri - è - re A l'E - ter - nel

pe - re *p* Gloire et pri - è - re A l'E - ter - nel

Pizzi.

Arco.

pp

ro - re Qui vient de clo - re Pro-met en co - re Un plus beau jour.

ro - re Qui vient de clo - re Pro-met en co - re Un plus beau jour.

ro - re Qui vient de clo - re Pro-met en co - re Un plus beau jour.

ro - re Qui vient de clo - re Pro-met en co - re Un plus beau jour.

The musical score consists of 11 staves. The top two staves are for a piano accompaniment, with the upper staff featuring complex arpeggiated figures and the lower staff providing a steady bass line. The remaining nine staves are for vocal parts, including soprano, alto, tenor, and bass. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves, with each line of music corresponding to a line of text. The lyrics are: "Peu - ple fi - dè - le Ton Dieu t'ap - pel - le Lan - ge re - bel - le Fuit sans re -". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

- tour Du ma-ri-a-ge Ce pre-mier ga-ge Est un hom-ma-ge
 - tour Du ma-ri-a-ge Ce pre-mier ga-ge Est un hom-ma-ge
 - tour Du ma-ri-a-ge Ce pre-mier ga-ge Est un hom-ma-ge
 - tour Du ma-ri-a-ge Ce pre-mier ga-ge Est un hom-ma-ge
 - tour Du ma-ri-a-ge Ce pre-mier ga-ge Est un hom-ma-ge
 - tour Du ma-ri-a-ge Ce pre-mier ga-ge Est un hom-ma-ge
 - tour Du ma-ri-a-ge Ce pre-mier ga-ge Est un hom-ma-ge
 - tour Du ma-ri-a-ge Ce pre-mier ga-ge Est un hom-ma-ge
 - tour Du ma-ri-a-ge Ce pre-mier ga-ge Est un hom-ma-ge
 - tour Du ma-ri-a-ge Ce pre-mier ga-ge Est un hom-ma-ge

Arco. Cres. 221 f Cres. ff

L'an - ge re - bel - - le Fuit sans re - tour sans re - tour sans re - tour sans re -
 L'an - ge re - bel - - le Fuit sans re - tour sans re - tour sans re - tour sans re -
 L'an - ge re - bel - - le Fuit sans re - tour sans re - tour sans re - tour sans re -
 L'an - ge re - bel - - le Fuit sans re - tour sans re - tour sans re - tour sans re -
 L'an - ge re - bel - - le Fuit sans re - tour sans re - tour sans re - tour sans re -
 L'an - ge re - bel - - le Fuit sans re - tour sans re - tour sans re - tour sans re -
 L'an - ge re - bel - - le Fuit sans re - tour sans re - tour sans re - tour sans re -
 L'an - ge re - bel - - le Fuit sans re - tour sans re - tour sans re - tour sans re -
 L'an - ge re - bel - - le Fuit sans re - tour sans re - tour sans re - tour sans re -
 L'an - ge re - bel - - le Fuit sans re - tour sans re - tour sans re - tour sans re -

This musical score is for a large ensemble, likely a symphony or concert band. It features 18 staves. The top 10 staves are for woodwinds and strings, with various clefs and key signatures. The bottom 8 staves are for brass instruments, with the word "Unis" (unison) written below the first two staves. The score includes complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and triplets. There are several dynamic markings, including "ff" (fortissimo) and "ffz" (fortissimo zando). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and there are repeat signs (//) in the brass section. The page number "221" is located at the bottom center.

Récit.

Violons.

Alto.

Moïse.

Basse.

Ce jour fi nit votre es cla va ge Du Nil qu'on se pré pare à quit ter le ri

Allegro.

- va ge

Bien tot sous d'au tres cieux Nous re ver rons les

All^o moderato.

champs où dorment nos a yeux

Violoncello.

All^o moderato.

First system of musical notation. It includes a vocal line with various notes and rests, a piano accompaniment with chords and moving lines, and a double bass line consisting of six double bar lines, indicating it is silent for this section.

Sotto voce.

Second system of musical notation. It features a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a prominent bass line with sustained notes and some melodic movement.

Récit.

Third system of musical notation. It begins with a vocal line and piano accompaniment. A vertical bar line separates this section from the following recitative section. The piano accompaniment includes dynamic markings like *f* and *ff*.

All^o vivace.

Fourth system of musical notation. It features a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The tempo is marked *All^o vivace*. The piano accompaniment is more rhythmic and active.

ment qui veil - les sur moi Je - tem drai ma coupa - ble flamme

Violone: C.B.

O ciel est celui que je vois?

Aménophis.

Anai.

Aménophis.

A na i... toi.. me fuir Jo bé is à ma mè re Ah de tous mes bien.

f

All^o

- faits Voila donc le sa lai re! Le voi la cet a mour que tu n'avais pro mis

Anai.

Oui je vous ai me je vous ai me Amé no phis. Aupres de vous hé las Jeusse é

té trop heu reu se Mais du sort la loi ri gou reu se En nous sé - pa rant pour jamais
ff *f*

ne saurait m'impo ser l'oubli de vos bienfaits
 Amenophis
 Crois-tu que je con sente à bri ser tes li ens
f

Es cla ve tum appar tiens Je flé chis sous la main plus puis sante et plus chè re qui m'en
 Anai
f *p*

chaîne en ce lieu
 Amenophis
 Que n'impor te Mo i se et sa ra ce et ta mè re Ne suis je pas le
f

Anai.
 fils du mai - tre de la ter - re Ce maitre a le sien ... cest mon Dieu.

Amenophis.
 Pour la der - ni - re fois par - le: veux tu me sui - vre?
 Anai.
 Du combat que l'amour me

li - vre Je ne ca - che pas les ri - gieux Pour vous A - na i ne peut

vi - vre... Il faut vous fuir... a - dieu Seigneur.

N° 3. DUO.

Allegro moderato. $\text{♩} = 66$

Flûte.

Flute staff with treble clef, key signature of two sharps, and common time signature. It contains rests for the first three measures and a melodic phrase in the fourth measure.

Hautbois.

Hautbois staff with treble clef, key signature of two sharps, and common time signature. It contains rests for the first three measures and a melodic phrase in the fourth measure.

Clarinettes en La.

Clarinettes en La staff with treble clef, key signature of two sharps, and common time signature. It contains rests for the first three measures and a melodic phrase in the fourth measure.

Cors en Mi.

Cors en Mi staff with treble clef, key signature of two sharps, and common time signature. It contains rests for the first three measures and a melodic phrase in the fourth measure.

Trompettes en La.

Trompettes en La staff with treble clef, key signature of two sharps, and common time signature. It contains rests for the first three measures and a melodic phrase in the fourth measure.

Bassons.

Bassons staff with bass clef, key signature of two sharps, and common time signature. It contains rests for the first three measures and a melodic phrase in the fourth measure.

Trombones.

Trombones staff with bass clef, key signature of two sharps, and common time signature. It contains rests for the first three measures and a melodic phrase in the fourth measure.

Timbales en La.

Timbales en La staff with bass clef, key signature of two sharps, and common time signature. It contains rests for the first three measures and a melodic phrase in the fourth measure.

Triangle.

Triangle staff with bass clef, key signature of two sharps, and common time signature. It contains rests for the first three measures and a melodic phrase in the fourth measure.

Grosse caisse et Cymballes.

Grosse caisse et Cymballes staff with bass clef, key signature of two sharps, and common time signature. It contains rests for the first three measures and a melodic phrase in the fourth measure.

Violons.

Violons staff with treble clef, key signature of two sharps, and common time signature. It contains a melodic line starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*Cres.*) marking.

Alto.

Alto staff with treble clef, key signature of two sharps, and common time signature. It contains a melodic line starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*Cres.*) marking.

Anai.

Anai staff with bass clef, key signature of two sharps, and common time signature. It contains rests for the first three measures and a melodic phrase in the fourth measure.

Amenophis.

Amenophis staff with bass clef, key signature of two sharps, and common time signature. It contains rests for the first three measures and a melodic phrase in the fourth measure.

Violoncelle.

Violoncelle staff with bass clef, key signature of two sharps, and common time signature. It contains rests for the first three measures and a melodic phrase in the fourth measure.

C. Basse.

C. Basse staff with bass clef, key signature of two sharps, and common time signature. It contains rests for the first three measures and a melodic phrase in the fourth measure.

Allegro moderato. $\text{♩} = 66$

Musical score for the first system, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score includes a vocal line with lyrics: "Amenophis. Si je perds celle que j'ai - me cel - le que j'ai - me Mon a". The piano accompaniment includes a bass line with the instruction "Pizz." and a section marked "C.B." (Cadenza). The music is in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature.

Musical score for the second system, including parts for Bassons and Violone, et C.B. The Bassoon part is marked "pp" (pianissimo). The Violone, et C.B. part includes lyrics: "mour mon bien su - prê - me Si tu pars ô peine ex trê - me ô peine ex trê - me Tout doit". The music continues in the same key and time signature as the first system.

Flûte. Solo. *p* *Sf. Sf. Sf.*

Hautbois. Solo.

Clar.

Cors.

Tromp. *ff*

Bassons. *ff*

Tromb. *ff*

Timb.

Triangle.

G.Caisse et Cimb.

Sf. Sf. Sf.

Sf. Sf. Sf.

f

craindre ma fu-reur Si tu parts ô peine ex-trême si tu parts tout doit

Violoncelle.C.B. *Sf. Sf. Sf. Sf.*

C.Basse. *Arco.* *Sf. Sf. Sf. Sf.*

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, page 83. It contains ten staves for woodwinds and brass, three for percussion, and three for strings. The woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon) and brass (Trumpet, Trombone) parts feature melodic lines with dynamic markings like *p*, *Sf. Sf. Sf.*, and *ff*. The percussion section includes Timpani, Triangle, and Cymbals/Drum. The string section (Violoncelle, C.B., and C.Basse) provides harmonic support, with the C.Basse part marked *Arco.* The vocal line at the bottom has lyrics in French: "craindre ma fu-reur Si tu parts ô peine ex-trême si tu parts tout doit". The score is written in a key with two sharps (D major or F# minor) and a 4/4 time signature.

84

craindre tout doit craindre ma fu reur
 Violoncelle et C.B.

tout doit crain dre oui doit

Col canto.

Col canto.

Col canto.

Col canto.

Col canto.

Col canto.

Col canto.

crain dre ma fu reur.

Col canto.

Musical score for the first system, featuring multiple staves with various musical notations including dynamics (*f*, *p*, *pp*, *Cres.*), articulation (*tr*, *>*), and performance instructions (*Solo.*, *Anai.*, *Pizzi.*). The score includes a vocal line and several instrumental parts.

Bassons.

Musical score for the second system, including Bassoon parts and a vocal line with lyrics: "peine quelle est ma peine un de voir sa cré m'en chai ne loin de vous le ciel m'en".

Solo.

Flûte.
Hautb.
Clar.
Bassons.
Tromb.

tra i - ne le ciel n'eu tra i - ne il con - damne notre ar - deur loin de vous le ciel n'en

Arco.

Fl.
Hautb. *Sf. Sf. Sf.*
Clar.
Cors.
Tromp.
Bas: *Sf. Sf. Sf.*
Tromb.

tra i - ne le ciel le ciel con damne notre ar deur Dieu con dam - ne

Sf. Sf. Sf.
Sf. Sf. Sf.

221

87

Col canto.

Col canto.

Col canto.

Col canto.

Changez en Ut.

pp Pizzi.

pp Pizzi.

pp

Dieu con dam - ne notre ar - deur.

Col canto.

f *f* *ff* *f*

Andantino. ♩ = 92

Sotto voce.

Amenophis.

Près de moi Sois sans al - lar - mes A - na - ti se che tes

Andantino. ♩ = 92 Sotto voce.

Pizzi.

Clar: Solo.

Cors .

Bassons Solo.

Arco

Pizz.

Anà .

ô dou

lar mes sèche tes lar mes suis moi loin de toi ou loin de toi je mourrais de dou leur près de

Clar:

leur o jour d'al lar mes rien ne peut ta rir mes lar mes ta rir mes lar mes et rien n'é

moi sois sans al lar mes A na i sèche tes lar mes sèche tes lar mes ou loin de

Viol: C. B. Pizzi.

Flûte. Solo

Clar.

Cors.

Bassons.

Sotto voce

Sotto Voce.

Arco.

Pizz.

gale ah rien néga - le mon malheur un de voir sa - cre mien -
 toi je mour - rais de dou leur loinde moi son Dieu l'en - trai ne sort cru

Fl:

Hautb:

Clar:

Cors

Bas

Dol.

Arco.

Mf.

Arco.

chai ne Dieu s'op - pose à notre a mour un de voir sa - cre men
 el fu nes - te jour fu - nes - te jour loin de moi son Dieu l'en

221 Arco. Mf.

Col canto.

Dol.

Solo.

Dol.

f Col canto.

f Col canto.

chaine hé - las m'en chaine le ciel s'op - po - se à notre a - mour un de -
 - traine son Dieu l'en trai - ne sort Col canto. fu - nes - te fu - nes - te jour loin de

Col canto.

voir sa - cré m'en traine hé - las m'en chaine le ciel s'op po - se à notre a -
 moi son Dieu l'en trai - ne son Dieu l'en trai - ne sort fu nes - te fu - nes - te

Flûtes *f*

Hautb. *f* Solo. *p*

Clar. *f*

Cors. *f*

Bassons. *f*

Tromb. *f*

Suivez le chant

Pizz. *Arco.*

Allegro. $\text{♩} = 104$

Changez en Mi

Trompettes Soli.

Allegro. $\text{♩} = 104$

Allegro. $\text{♩} = 104$

Sf. Sf. Sf. *f* *Pizz.* *Arco.*

mour a notre a mour a notre a mour.

jour fu nes te jour fu nes te jour.

Suivez le chant.

Clar.

Sotto Voce.

Tromp: a. 2.

Bassons.

p

Anaï.

ah!...

Flûte.

Clar.

Tromp.

Bassons.

le si gnal se fait en ten dre Près de mes sœurs il faut me ren

Detailed description: This page of a musical score is for page 92. It features four staves of woodwinds: Clarinet (Clar.), Trombone (Tromp.), and Bassoon (Bassons.). The Clarinet part has a dynamic marking of *sf* and a crescendo hairpin. The Trombone and Bassoon parts have dynamic markings of *f* and *sf* respectively. The vocal line is written in a lower register and includes the lyrics: "le signal se fait entendre. Près de mes sœurs il faut me ren". The music is in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/4 time signature.

Flute.

Flute.

Hautb.

Clar.

Tromp.

Bassons.

dre. Amenophis. Qui pour rait ici pré ten dre me ra vir me ra vir lobjet de ma

Detailed description: This page of a musical score is for page 221. It features five staves of woodwinds: Flute, Horn (Hautb.), Clarinet (Clar.), Trombone (Tromp.), and Bassoon (Bassons.). The Flute part has a dynamic marking of *p*. The Horn part has a dynamic marking of *f*. The Clarinet part has a dynamic marking of *f*. The Trombone part has a dynamic marking of *f*. The Bassoon part has a dynamic marking of *f*. The vocal line includes the lyrics: "dre. Amenophis. Qui pourrait ici prétendre me ravir me ravir objet de ma". The music is in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/4 time signature.

Flûte.

Hautb.

Clar.

Cors en mi a. 2.

Tromp.

Bassons.

Tromb.

Timbales.

G. Caisse et Cimballes.

Sotto voce.

ah de gra - ce

foi. Vaine es - pé

Violoncelle.

C. Basse.

Dieu ——— For don — — — ne
 - rance ————— injus — — — te loi ah viens je

Col Violino 2º 8ª

Get P. Flutes.

Musical score for a vocal and instrumental ensemble. The score consists of 14 staves. The top five staves are for woodwinds (Flutes, Clarinets, Bassoons, Oboes, and Bass Clarinet). The next three staves are for strings (Violins I, Violins II, and Violas). The bottom six staves are for the vocal line and basso continuo. The vocal line includes the lyrics: "veille à ta défen - - - se De ton Dieu je bra - - - ve la puis -".

The musical score consists of the following parts:

- Piano Accompaniment:**
 - Right Hand: Treble clef, G major key signature. Features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and chordal accompaniment.
 - Left Hand: Bass clef, G major key signature. Features a steady eighth-note accompaniment pattern.
- Vocal Lines:**
 - Soprano:** Treble clef, G major key signature. Lyrics: " - heur à qui l'of fen - se." and "Je mé pri - - se sa fu reur." The melody is primarily quarter and eighth notes.
 - Bass:** Bass clef, G major key signature. Lyrics: " - heur à qui l'of fen - se." and "Je mé pri - - se sa fu reur." The melody is primarily quarter and eighth notes.

The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. There are double bar lines (//) in the piano accompaniment staves, indicating the end of a section. A fermata is present over the final notes of the vocal lines. A small number '6' is written above the final measure of the piano right hand.

Musical score for piano and voice, page 221. The score includes piano accompaniment for the right and left hands, a cello part, and a vocal line. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The piano part features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and chords. The vocal line has lyrics in French: "ah malheur à qui l'of fen - - - se. viens je". Performance markings include "f" (forte), "Roulez ff", and "sf" (sforzando).

G et P Fl.

The musical score consists of 14 staves. The top two staves are for the G and P Flutes. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like *ff* and *Sf*. The lyrics are in French and appear at the bottom of the page.

Lyrics:
 veille à la défen - - - se je bra - - - re sa fu - reur vaine espe
 de grace.

Dieu l'ordonne - - ne - - rance ah ban nis ban nis ta frayeur riens je sau

C.B. // // // //

Plus lent.
Soli.

- rai bra ver sa fu reur.

The musical score consists of 14 staves. The top six staves are for piano accompaniment, including a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and two additional bass staves. The bottom six staves include two vocal staves (treble and bass clefs) and two piano accompaniment staves. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The tempo marking 'Plus lent. Soli.' is placed above the third vocal staff. The lyrics '- rai bra ver sa fu reur.' are written below the first vocal staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Clar.

BASSONS.

Solo.

I.^o Tempo.

Pizz.

Pizz.

Pizz.

Violonc: C. B.

Viens mon bras va te sous traire au pouvoir d'un Dieu sévère ne crains

Pizz.

Flûte.

Solo.

Hautb.

Clar.

Solo.

Cors.

Tromp.

Bassons.

Tromb.

Timb.

Arco.

Arco.

Arco.

plus le ciel con traire cest à moi d'assu rer ton bonheur cest à moi d'assurer

Viol: C. B.

Arco *ff*

Flûte.

Clar. Solo.

Col canto.

Bassons.

Col canto.

Pizz.

Pizz.

Pizz.

a Piacere.

Viol.

C.B.

C.B.

Pizz.

Solo

Solo

pp

pp

ah du Dieu que tout ré-ve-re ne bra-vez pas
 d'assurer ton bonheur C.B. bra-ve la co-lè-re le pou-

Solo

Solo

Dol.

la co-lè-re Roi du ciel et de la ter-re son pou-voir est im-mor-
 voir d'un Dieu cruel pourquoi ces lar-mes bannis tes lar-

I^o Tempo.

Fl. *Get P Fl.*

Hautb.

Clar.

Cors.

Tromp.

Bassons.

Tromb.

Timballes.

Triangle.

G. Caisse et Cimballes.

Arco.

Arco.

Arco.

Col canto.

a.2.

a.2.

Col canto.

Col Violoncello //

a Piacere.

tel son pou - voir son pouvoir est immor tel il faut par

mes Violoncelle.

C. Basse.

I^o Tempo.

I^o Tempo.

I^o Tempo.

The musical score consists of 18 staves. The top 10 staves are instrumental parts for strings and woodwinds. The bottom 8 staves are vocal parts with lyrics. The lyrics are: 'tir a dieu ar rête ciel'. The music is in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The vocal parts are in a soprano and tenor range. The instrumental parts include strings (violins, violas, cellos, double basses) and woodwinds (flutes, oboes, bassoons). The lyrics are: 'tir a dieu ar rête ciel'.

Musical score for a vocal and instrumental piece, page 106. The score consists of 15 staves. The top five staves are for instruments (flute, oboe, violin I, violin II, and viola). The next five staves are for woodwinds (clarinet, bassoon, and two parts of the cello/bass). The bottom five staves are for the vocal line and basso continuo. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The vocal line includes the lyrics: "ar rê - te Je sau rai bien te sous ah du Dieu que je ré".

Sf.

vé - re le pou - voir est im - mor - tel
 tra - re au pou - voir d'un Dieu cru - el

A musical score for piano and voice. The score consists of 15 staves. The top 14 staves are for the piano accompaniment, and the bottom staff is for the voice. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. The piano part features a complex texture with multiple voices, including a prominent eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more rhythmic bass line. The voice part has lyrics in French: "il faut par tir" and "ar rê te".

- dieu
 ah du Dieu que
 ciel - ar - rê - te je sau rai bien

je ré - vè - re le pou - voir est im - mor -
te - sous - trai - re au pou - voir d'un Dieu cru -

Sf.

Sf.

The musical score consists of several systems of staves. The top system includes five staves with treble clefs and a bass staff with a bass clef. The middle system includes two staves with bass clefs, one of which has the word "Roulez." written below it. The bottom system includes five staves with treble clefs and a bass staff with a bass clef. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves.

Lyrics: *tel son pou voir est im mor tel son pou
el au pou voir d'un Dieu cru el au pou*

Dynamic markings: *f*, *C.B.*

The musical score consists of 14 staves. The top five staves are for the vocal line, with the first staff containing the melody and the following four staves providing harmonic support. The next four staves are for the piano accompaniment, with the first two staves showing chords and the last two staves showing a more active bass line. The bottom two staves contain the French lyrics. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "voir est im - mor tel son pou voir est im - mor tel son pou voir est im - mor tel son pou - voir d'un Dieu cru el au pou voir d'un Dieu cru el au pou voir d'un Dieu cru el au pou".

Handwritten musical score for a choir and orchestra. The score consists of 15 staves. The top five staves are for voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass, and Bassoon). The middle five staves are for woodwinds (Flute, Clarinet, Bassoon, Oboe, and Bassoon). The bottom five staves are for strings (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, and Double Bass). The music is in G major and 4/4 time. The lyrics are: "voir est im_mor_tel." and "voir d'un Dieu cru_el."

Récit.

Violons.

Alto.

Anai.

Amenophis.

Basse.

Par les or - dres du Roi tous les hé - breux sont sou - mis a ma

loi Jal - lais les dé - li - vrer tu me rends à la hai - ne

non je ne contiens plus la fu - reur qui m'en - trai - ne et je vais à Mo - ï se an - non - cer mes dé -

Allegro.

crets ils doi-vent dans les fers gé-mir tous pour ja-mais

f *ff*

Anaî

ah quelle horri-ble des-ti-né-e Aux coups les plus cru-els je suis donc con-dam-né-e

N.º 4. MARCHE ET CHŒUR.

Flûte. 2/4 *ff* *p* *f*

Petite Flûte. 2/4 *ff* *p* *f*

Hautbois. 2/4 *ff* *p* *f*

Clarinettes en ut. 2/4 *ff* *p* *f* Solo.

Cors en Fa. 2/4 *ff* *f*

Cors en ut. 2/4 *ff* *f*

Trompettes en ut. 2/4 *ff* *f*

Bassons. 2/4 *ff* *p* *f*

Trombones. 2/4 *ff* *f*

Timbales en ut. 2/4 *ff* *f*

Grosse Caisse, Cimballes, et Triangle. 2/4 *ff*

1^{er} Violons. 2/4 *ff* *p* *f* Unis. *ff*

2^e Violon. 2/4 *ff* *f* *pp* *p* *f*

Alto. 2/4 *ff* *pp* *p* *f*

Marie. 2/4

Eliezer. 2/4

CHŒUR. 2/4

Basse. 2/4 *ff* *pp* *p* *f* *vli soli.*

This system of musical notation includes five staves. The top staff is labeled 'Hautb.' and contains a melodic line with a 'a 2.' marking. The second staff is labeled 'Coloboi' and contains a series of double bar lines. The third staff is labeled 'Cors.' and contains a melodic line with 'Sotto voce.' markings. The fourth staff is labeled 'Tromp.' and contains a melodic line with 'a 2.' markings. The fifth staff is labeled 'Bassons' and contains a melodic line with 'Sotto voce.' markings. The bottom three staves are empty.

This system continues the musical notation from the first system. It features five staves with various musical notations, including melodic lines, double bar lines, and dynamic markings such as 'f' and '>'. The bottom three staves are empty.

113

Fl.

P. Flute

Hautb.

Clar. Solo.

Sotto voce.
Cors.

Tromp.

Bassons.

Tromb.

Timb.

1^{rs} Violons.

Sotto voce.

Sotto voce.

Col V^o r^o

Col 1^a 8^a bass.

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. It includes staves for strings (Violins I & II, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses), woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, Bassoons, and Contrabassoon), brass (Trumpets, Trombones, and Tuba/Euphonium), and a vocal line. The score is characterized by dense, rhythmic textures, particularly in the woodwind and string sections. Dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *pp* (pianissimo), and *sf* (sforzando) are used throughout. The vocal line at the bottom features the lyrics: "O jour heu reux jour so len nel".

à 2.

f Col. oboi.

f Unis.

sf

O jour heu reux jour so len nel

O jour heu reux jour so len nel

Musical score for page 120, featuring multiple staves for instruments and voices. The score includes dynamic markings like *f* and *p*, and performance instructions such as *Unis.*, *Solo.*, and *Col. Hautb.*. The bottom section contains vocal lyrics in French: "offrons nos vœux à l'E.ter - nel." and "Eliezer. Sa bon - té pa.ter -".

Musical score for Haut b et Clar. section, measures 1-12. The score includes staves for Cors., Tromp., Bassons, Violons, and Alto. The lyrics are: nel le nous com ble de bien faits sur ton peu ple fi de le grand.

Musical score for Fl. et Pet. Fl. section, measures 13-24. The score includes staves for P.Fl., Ob., Clar., Cors., Tromp., Bassons, and Solo. The lyrics are: Dieu veil le a ja mais. Dieu d Isra el gloire a ja mais. Dieu d Isra el gloire a ja mais.

Fl.

Fl. Unis.

Ob. C. Fl.

Clar.

Cors.

Tromp.

Bass.

Tromp.

Triangle.

Col. V.º 1º

Col. Fl. 8.º bassa

Sottovoc.

Solo.

Solo.

Marie.

Céle brons la clé men - ce

a ta puis sance et tes bien - faits

a ta puis sance et tes bien - faits

Detailed description: This page of a musical score contains 15 staves. The top staves are for woodwinds: Flute (Fl.), Flute in C (Fl. Unis.), Oboe in C (Ob. C. Fl.), and Clarinet (Clar.). The middle staves are for brass: Horns (Corns.), Trumpets (Tromps.), and Basses (Bass.). Below these are the Triangle and a vocal line for Marie. The bottom staves show the vocal line with lyrics in French. The score includes various musical notations such as rests, notes, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'Solo.'.

C.V. 1^o
 C. Flauta. 2^a bassa.
 Col. Corni.
 du Roi de l'univers il a comble nos vœux il

Col V^o 1^o

Col V^o 1^o Col V^o 2^o

Col Oboe

1^o Solo.

fait tomber nos fers à sa clé-mence à ses bien faits

a sa puis-sance gloire à ja-mais

Gloire à ja-mais à ses bien faits

Gloire à ja-mais à ses bien faits

Gloire à ja-mais à ses bien faits

Gloire à ja-mais à ses bien faits

221 sf pp

Hautb.

Clar. *a2.* Col Ob.

Cors.

Tromp. *a2.*

Bassons. *a2.*

Violini.

Alto.

tout nous re - ve - le sa gloire im - mor - tel - le

Detailed description: This page of a musical score includes staves for Hautbois, Clarinet (second octave), Cor Anglais, Trombone (second octave), Bassoon (second octave), Violins, and Alto. The woodwinds and brass parts are active, with various dynamics and articulations. The vocal line at the bottom contains the lyrics: "tout nous re - ve - le sa gloire im - mor - tel - le".

Flûtes.

Marie.

que tout bé - nis - se et chan - te l'E - ter - nel

Detailed description: This page of a musical score includes staves for Flutes and a vocal line for Marie. The flute parts are active, with various dynamics and articulations. The vocal line contains the lyrics: "que tout bé - nis - se et chan - te l'E - ter - nel".

Col Flauto 8^a // // // // Col FL. // // // //

Solo. *pp* *f*

Solo. *p* *f*

Solo. *p* Solo. *pp*

Triang.

Gloire au sei gneur Dieud'Isra el offrons nos vœux au roi du ciel

Gloire au sei gneur Dieud'Isra el offrons nos vœux au roi du ciel

Gloire au sei gneur Dieud'Isra el offrons nos vœux au roi du ciel

Gloire au sei gneur Dieud'Isra el offrons nos vœux au roi du ciel

Col 5^{me} mi

Col 1^{re} 8^a

hom mage et gloire au tout puis sant

hom mage et gloire au tout puis sant

hom mage et gloire au tout puis sant

hom mage et gloire au tout puis sant

Col Flauto.

Col Oboe.

Col Corni en ut.

à 2.

Unis.

Col Violini.

qui nous pro-tege et nous de-fend of-frons nos vœux à l'Eter-nel

qui nous pro-tege et nous de-fend of-frons nos vœux à l'Eter-nel

qui nous pro-tege et nous de-fend of-frons nos vœux à l'Eter-nel

qui nous pro-tege et nous de-fend of-frons nos vœux à l'Eter-nel au Roi des

Musical score for a choral and instrumental piece. The score includes staves for various instruments (Flutes, Oboes, Cor Anglais, Horns, Trombones, Trumpets, Percussion) and vocal parts. The lyrics are in French and describe the offering of tribute to the King of Kings, God of Israel.

Lyrics:
 hom - mage hon - neur hon - neur à l'E - ter - nel Dieu d'Isra -
 el
 au Roi des Rois Dieu d'I - sra - el offrons nos vœux à l'E - ter - nel
 au Roi des Rois Dieu d'I - sra - el
 au Roi des Rois Dieu d'I - sra - el
 Roi Dieu d'I sra - el hom - mage hon - neur hon - neur of frons nos vœux

el
 Dieu d'Isra - el
 - nel
 Dieu d'Isra - el
 Dieu d'Isra - el
 a l'Eter - nel au Roi des Rois Dieu d'Isra - el
 hom mage hon neur hon neur au Roi des
 hom mage hon neur au Roi des
 au Roi des Rois Dieu d'Isra - el au Roi des
 au Roi des Rois Dieu d'Isra - el au Roi des
 au Roi des Rois Dieu d'Isra - el au Roi des
 hom mage hon neur hon neur au Roi des

CV^{no} 10

Col Corni.

C.Fagotti.

Rois Dieu d'I. sra el.

Rois Dieu d'I. sra el.

Rois Dieu d'I. sra el.

Rois Dieu d'I. sra el.

Rois Dieu d'I. sra el.

Rois Dieu d'I. sra el.

Andante. ♩ = 104

Flûte.

Petite Flûte.

Hautbois.

Clarinettes en Ut.

Cors en Fa.

Cors en Ut.

Trompettes en Ut.

Bassons.

Trombones.

Timballes.

Violini.

Alto.

Anai.

Marie.

CHOEUR

Violoncelles et C.B.

Fl.

Hautb.

Clar.

Cors en Fa.

Bassons.

Dol.

mine leurs mal heurs moi seule ô peine a mè re je dois verser des

f *p* *p* *p* *f*

p *Piz.* *Arco.*

// // // //

Cl Solo.

pleurs je dois ver ser je dois verser des pl ares Dieu cle ment ah si ma flumme est

p *p* *p*

Unis.

// // // //

Clar.

Cors.

Bassons.

Dol.

Pizz.

Arco.

di_gne de ta ri_gueur daigne éteindre dans mon à_me u_ne cou_pable ar_

Flûte.

Clar.

A voce.

Suivez la voix.

Suivez la voix.

Suivez la voix.

deur daigne é_tendre é_tendre mon ar_deur

ma fil.le ô ciel que

Suivez la voix.

C.V. 1. 8^a

Col V^o 1^o 8^a

Clar. // // // // // //

Cors. // // // // // //

Bassons. Solo. // // // // // //

je suc-combe à ma dou-leur é-pui-se mon cou-ra-ge é-pui-se mon cou-

vois je Quoi ce jour ce jour de bon-heur

Fl. // // // // // //

Hautb. // // // // // //

Clar. // // // // // //

Cors. // // // // // //

p *Cres.* // // // // // //

p *Cres.* // // // // // //

p *Cres.* // // // // // //

ra-ge ô trou-ble ô dou-leur

ma fil-le ma fille

p *Cres.* // // // // // //

sf. sf. sf. sf. sf. // // // // // //

Fl. Solo.

Clar. Solo.

Cor.

Bassons.

du ciel qui me com.dam.ne j'implore la fa veur la fa veur j'a

e teins l'ardeur pro_fa_ne que no_tre Dieu com_dam_ne la fa veur im

Colla voce.

Solo.

plo_re j'im plo_re la fa veur du ciel qui me com_dam_ne j'implore la fa veur la fa

plo_re im plo_re e teins l'ardeur pro_fa_ne que no_tre Dieu com_dam_ne la fa

Fl.

Hautb.

Clar.

Ral.

Cors.

Bassons.

Unis. //

veur j'im plo-re j'im plo-re la fa-veur j'im plo-re la fa-veur j'im

veur im plo-re im plo-re la fa-veur sa la-veur

Ral.

p

f

p

f

p

f

p

f

pllo-re la fa-veur.

la-veur.

Flûtes. *ff*

Petite Flûte. *ff*

Hautbois. *ff*

Clarinettes en Ut. *ff* Solo.

Cors en Fa. *ff*

Cors en Ut. *ff*

Trompettes en Ut. *ff*

Bassons. *ff*

Trombones. *ff* Solo.

Violons. *ff* Solo.

Alto. *ff*

Anä. *ff*

Marie. *ff*

Amenophis. *ff*

Elieser. *ff*

Moïse. *ff*

Pharaon. *ff*

CHOEUR.

Violoncelles. *ff*

Basso. *ff*

This musical score is for a vocal and instrumental piece, likely an oratorio or opera. It features a complex arrangement of staves. The top section includes several staves for vocal parts and piano accompaniment. The bottom section includes staves for a bass voice and a cello/bass line. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. Key features include:

- Lyrics:** The lyrics are in French and include: "Amenophis.", "Tel est ton sort", "Moïse.", "Qu'entends je", "Phara on tra hit sa pro messe".
- Performance Instructions:** "Solo." is written above the vocal lines in several places. "C. Regotti." is written below the bass line.
- Dynamic Markings:** Various dynamics are used, including *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *pp* (pianissimo).
- Rehearsal Marks:** Double bar lines with repeat dots are used throughout the score to indicate rehearsal points.

Flûte.

Hautb.

Clar.

Cors.

Solo.

p Solo.

Amenophis

Eliczer.

Crains de Dieu la main ven-ge-res-se

Toi toi per-fi-de-erains la mort vous bra

Clar.

Bassons.

Tromb.

Cres.

viez no-tre puis-sance on pu-nit votre ar-ro-gance plus d'es-poir de dé-li-vrance su-bis-sez vo-tre

Fl. *ff*

Fl. Unis.

Hautb. *ff*

Clar. *ff*

C. Hautb.

Cous.

Solo.

Anai.

O ciel .

sort Su - bis sez tous votre sort
Eleizer

Ah quelle au - dace .

Moise.

Jes pere en sa clemence il

O ciel .

O ciel .

O ciel .

O ciel .

ba e e ba

Amenophis.
Trem-blez
Crai-gnez crai-gnez ma ven-geance Eliezer.
Trem-blez
non: pro-te-ge-ra

Solo.

Fl. C.V. 1^o 8^a Alta.

Bass. C.B.

Tromb.

Prin - ce ah le ciel Ameno. é cou

Je bra - ve sa co le re

Dieu vous pu - ni - ra

Dieu vous pu - ni - ra

Dieu vous pu - ni - ra

C.V. 1^o 8^a Alta.

C. B.

Ophi.

tez ma pri e - re Moise.

Trem blez trem blez trem. blez la fai - dis meur - tri

Flutes. C.V. 1^o 8^a

P.Fl.

Hautb.

Clar.

Cors.

Tromp.

Bass. >

Tromb.

Ophi.

Ameno.

Eleizer.

Tremblez

quelle au da - ce frap

re sur l'E gyp - te é cla - te ra

Qu'en teurs je de gra - - - ce ô ciel

pez qui n^s me na - ce

Pour sa de

Pour sa de

Pour sa de

The musical score consists of several systems of staves. The top system includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs, followed by five individual staves. The bottom system includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs, followed by five individual staves. The score contains various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *ff* and *f*. There are also repeat signs (//) and first/second endings (à 2.).

Lyrics are present in the lower staves of the bottom system:

- Marie.
- Ah servez lui d'é gi.de
- Ameno. frap.pez ce per fi. de Eliezer.
- Ah servez lui d'é gi.de
- fen - se affrontons le tré pas
- fen - se affrontons le tré pas
- fen - se affrontons le tré pas

Musical score for a dramatic scene, featuring multiple staves for instruments and voices. The score includes dynamic markings like *ff* and *mf*, and lyrics such as "On ose Pharaon. O ciel que vois-je sol- n'es pe-rez pas".

The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It features a variety of instruments including strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion (Timbales). The vocal parts are in French.

Key elements of the score include:

- Dynamic markings:** *ff* (fortissimo) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Lyrics:**
 - On ose Pharaon.
 - O ciel que vois-je sol-
 - n'es pe-rez pas
- Instrumentation:** Multiple staves for strings, woodwinds, brass, and Timbales.

- Flûte.
- Petite Flûte.
- Hautbois.
- Clarinettes en Ut.
- Cors en Fa.
- Cors en Ut.
- Trompettes en Ut.
- Bassons.
- Trombones et Ophic.
- Grosse Caisse et Timbales en Ut.
- Violons.
- Alto.
- Anai.
- Senaide.
- Marie.
- Amenophis.
- Eleizer.
- Ophide.
- Pharaon.
- Moïse.
- CHOEUR.
- Basso.

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The top section contains the woodwind and brass instruments, followed by strings. Below the strings are the vocal parts, each with its own line of music and lyrics. The lyrics are in French and describe a scene of prayer and awe. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (e.g., *ff*, *à 2.*), articulation (trills, slurs), and performance instructions (Vibrato). The page number '221' is located at the bottom center of the page.

Dieu l'on o.se que ta puis sance veil le
 Dieu l'on o.se que ta puis sance veil le
 Dieu l'on o.se que ta puis sance veil le
 Ciel l'on o.se ah quelle of fen_se on
 Dieu l'on o.se ah quelle of fen_se
 Ciel l'on o.se ah quelle of fen_se on
 Ciel l'on o.se ah quelle of fen_se on
 Dieu l'on o.se ah quelle of fen_se

Musical score for instruments including strings and woodwinds. The score consists of 12 staves. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as *f*, *pp*, and *à 2.* are present. The woodwind parts include flutes, oboes, and bassoons, while the string parts include violins, violas, cellos, and double basses.

Vocal score with lyrics in French. The lyrics are: "Sur l'inno- cence quel dé- li-re quelle of- fen- se on a- dou-te de ma puis- sance Ah quelle of- fense quel dé- li-re quelle of- fen- se Dieu l'on- dou-te de ta puis- sance ce quel dé- li-re quelle of- fen- se on m- insulte à sa puis- sance ce". The score includes vocal lines for soprano, alto, and tenor/bass, with corresponding lyrics. The music is in the same key signature and time signature as the instrumental score. Dynamic markings include *sf* and *pp*. The word "Anai." is written above the vocal lines in the fourth measure.

sf sf *pp*

Violons.

Alto.

sul - te à ta puis - san - ce dé - fen - seur de l'in - cen - ce mets un tor - me à leur fu - reur

sulte à ta puis - san - ce dé - fen - seur de l'in - cen - ce mets un terme à leur fu - reur

bra - ve ta puis - san - ce que bien - tôt de ta ven - gean - ce ils é - prou - vent la ri - gueur

- sulte à ma puis - san - ce le de - sir de la ven - gean - ce trouble en flam - me tout mon cœur

pp

Violonc.

- mour et de la hai - ne tour - a - tour la voix m'en traî - ne tout re -

Sinaïde.

Quel de

dou - ble hélas ma pei - ne tout aug - men - te ma fu - reur

Ophide.

quel de

quel de

quel de

221

Clar.
ppp
Bass.
Solo.
pp
Pizz.
Pizz.
li - re quelle of fen Amen. se on in sulte a sa puis san ce de fen
li re quelle of fen se on in sulte a sa puis san ce ah bien.
li re quelle of fen se on in sulte a sa puis san ce ah bien.
li re quelle of fen se Dieu lon bra ve ta puis san ce que bien.

Pizz.
Anai.
quelle horreur
seur de l'in no cen ce mets un terne a leur fu reur
O jourd horreur
qu'ils é prou vent ma fu reur ma fu reur
ou la ri gueur
tôt de ta ven gean ce qu'ils é prou vent la ri gueur la ri
tôt de ma ven gean ce qu'ils é prou vent la ri gueur la ri
tôt de ta ven gean ce ils é prou vent la ri gueur Dieu pu

Tramb et Ophi.

Sen.

jour de dou - leur de fen - seur de l'in - no - cen - ce mets un
 jour de dou - leur de fen - seur de l'in - no - cen - ce mets un
 quel mal - heur jour d'hor - reur de fen - seur de l'in - no - cen - ce mets un
 o jour de deuil et de fu - reur ah bien - tôt de ma ven - gean - ce qu'ils é
 la ri - gueur la ri - gueur ah bien - tôt de ma ven - gean - ce qu'ils é
 gueur la ri - gueur la ri - gueur ah bien - tôt de ma ven - gean - ce qu'ils é
 gueur la ri - gueur la ri - gueur ah bien - tôt de ma ven - gean - ce qu'ils é
 mit Dieu pu - nis leur fu - reur ah bien - tôt de la ven - gean - ce qu'ils é
 ah bien - tôt de sa ven - gean - ce qu'ils é
 ah bien - tôt de sa ven - gean - ce qu'ils é
 ah bien - tôt de sa ven - gean - ce qu'ils é

Arco. Sf. Sf. Sf. Sf.

This musical score is for a choir, featuring multiple parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and a basso continuo line. The music is in a minor key, indicated by the three flats in the key signature. The score is divided into measures, with lyrics written below the vocal lines. The lyrics are in French and describe a scene of mourning and the consequences of war.

The lyrics for the vocal parts are:

S1: *terme a leur fu reur mets un terme a leur fu reur mets un terme a leur fu reur.*
 S2: *terme a leur fu reur mets un terme a leur fu reur mets un terme a leur fu reur.*
 T: *- prouvent ta ri - gueur mets un terme a leur fu - reur mets un terme a leur fu - reur.*
 B: *- prouvent ta ri - gueur*
 C: *- prouvent ta ri - gueur*
 S1: *ô jour de deuil et de ter reur.*
 S2: *qu'ils e prouvent la ri - gueur qu'ils e prouvent la ri - gueur.*
 T: *- prouvent ta ri - gueur.*
 B: *- prouvent ta ri - gueur.*
 C: *- prouvent ta ri - gueur.*
 S1: *- prouvent ta ri - gueur.*
 S2: *- prouvent ta ri - gueur.*
 T: *- prouvent ta ri - gueur.*
 B: *- prouvent ta ri - gueur.*
 C: *- prouvent ta ri - gueur.*

All^o moderato.

G. Flûtes. *f*

P. Flûte. *f*

Hautbois. *f*

Clarinettes. *f*

Cors en Fa. *f*

Cors en Ut. *f*

Trompettes en Ut. *f*

Bassons. *f*

Trombones. *f* Sotto voce. Solo.

Ophycléide. *f*

Violons. *f* *p* *f* *p*

Alto. *f* *p* *f*

Anâi.

Senaïde.

Aménophis. Mon pe - re ven - gean - ce qu'ils é

Pharaon.

Moïse. Sei - gneur

Violoncello. C B // // // // // // All^o moderato.

C. Basse. *f* *p* *f*

- prou - vent la ri - gueur
 Moïse
 Quo - ses - tu di - re Qui Phara on pour rait tra - hir sa

Phar:
Tremble Tout cède à mon em-pi-re
foi Ah que dis

Musical score for a choir and orchestra. The score includes vocal parts with lyrics and instrumental accompaniment. The lyrics are:

O bé-is en si-len-ce ou ma-ven-gen-ce
 tu?
 Senaïde
 Calmez vo-tre fu-reur.
 Ameno:
 Qu'on en

The score features various musical notations including dynamics (f, p, sf, sp), articulation (accents), and performance instructions (Col. B, //). The bottom of the page is marked with the number 221 and the dynamic marking sp.

Musical score for a choir and orchestra. The score includes vocal parts with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "Anai Qu'en tends - je traî - ne lim - pos - teur Im - plo - re ma - clé - men - ce Re - dou - te ma fu -".

The musical score consists of approximately 15 staves. The top section includes several instrumental parts with complex rhythmic patterns and dynamics such as *f* and *p*. The lower section features a vocal line with lyrics in French. The lyrics are: "reur. Moïse Du Dieu que tout re vè re Dé sar, me la co lè re Il en est tems en cor ab". The score includes various musical notations such as clefs, time signatures, and dynamic markings like *Cres.*, *f*, and *p*.

Handwritten musical score for a large ensemble, including vocal parts and piano accompaniment. The score features various staves with notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f*, *p*, and *sf*. A "C.B." (Coda) symbol is present in the lower middle section. The lyrics "Ren - tre dans la poussie - re Es - ju - re ton er - reur Ab - ju - re ton er - reur" are written below the vocal staves.

The musical score is arranged in a system of staves. At the top, there are three vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor/Bass) with lyrics. Below them are several piano accompaniment staves, including a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a double bass line. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *fp* (fortissimo piano). The lyrics are: "cla - ve té - mé - raire a do - re ma puis - san - ce Et tombe à mes ge - noux Dieu si".

Hautb:

Clar:

Cors.

Tromp:

Bassons C. B.

Tromb: et Ophi:

fp *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp*

gna - le ta puis sance Sur ce lui qui tof fense Grand Dieu fais

Bassons.

Tromb:

Ophi:

é - cla - ter ton im - mor tel cour

G. Flûte.
P. Flûte

Hautbois.

Clarinettes
en Si b

Cors en Fa.

Cors en Ut

Trompettes
en Ut.

Bassons.

Trombones
Ophicleïde

Timballes
en Ut.

G. Caisse.
Cimballes.

Violons.

Alto.

Anai.
Sinaïde

Marie.

Aménophis.

Eliezer.
Ophide

Pharaon.

Moïse.

roux

CHŒUR.

Prestissimo.

Basse.

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The woodwind section (Flutes, Oboe, Clarinets, Bassoons, Trombones/Ophicleide) and brass section (Horns, Trumpets) play melodic lines with various articulations. The percussion section (Drums/Cymbals) provides rhythmic accompaniment. The string section (Violins, Alto, Bass) plays a rhythmic pattern. The vocal parts (Anai/Sinaïde, Marie, Aménophis, Eliezer/Ophide, Pharaon, Moïse, Chœur, Bass) are mostly silent on this page, with some vocal lines appearing in the lower staves. The tempo is marked Prestissimo, and the time signature is 3/4. The key signature is two flats (Bb and Eb).

Cors *ff*

Timb

Unis *ff* // // // //

Sinaïde

Pharaon. *pp* O sort trop

ciel que vois-je

Flûtes.

Hautb. *pp*

Clar. *pp*

Cors. *ff*

Bassons. *pp*

Tromb.

Timb.

Ophi.

Aménophis.

mal heu reux

La. *pp*

Cors

Unis

Anai

Ophide

ter-re souvre

O jour af

O jour af

Clar:

Cors.

Bassons.

Timb:

Sinaide

Anai

freux

Moise

Aménop:

freux

Pharaon

Le ciel se cou-vre d'un voile af freux

Le ciel se cou-vre d'un voile af freux

Le ciel se cou-vre d'un voile af freux

Le ciel se cou-vre d'un voile af freux

Le ciel se cou-vre d'un voile af freux

Le ciel se cou-vre d'un voile af freux

Flûtes.

Hautb.

Clar.

Cors.

Tromp.

Bassons.

Tromb.

Timb.

G. Caisse.

Anai.
Sinaïde
Marie.

Aménop.

D'un voile af freux

Ophide.

D'un voile af freux

Pharaon

d'un voile af freux

f 221 *f*

The musical score is arranged in a system with multiple staves. At the top, there are several staves for woodwinds and strings, including Tromb (Trumpets) and Ophi (Oboes). Below these are the vocal staves for Eliezer and Moise. At the bottom, there are five staves for the Choeur (Choir). The lyrics are written below the vocal staves.

Tromb
Ophi

Eliezer
Race é - xé - cra - ble c'est Dieu qui tac - ca - ble Ter - rible in - domp - ta

Moise
Race é - xé - cra - ble c'est Dieu qui tac - ca - ble Ter - rible in - domp - ta

CHOEUR
Race é - xé - cra - ble c'est Dieu qui tac - ca - ble Ter - rible in - domp - ta

ble sa main re - dou - ta - ble Pu - nit du cou - pa - ble Les noirs for

ble sa main re - dou - ta - ble Pu - nit du cou - pa - ble Les noirs for

ble sa main re - dou - ta - ble Pu - nit du cou - pa - ble Les noirs for

ble sa main re - dou - ta - ble Pu - nit du cou - pa - ble Les noirs for

Anai.
 Sinaïde Ah quel dé - sas - tre é - pou - van - ta - ble o trouble o peine
 Marie Ah quel dé - sas - tre é - pou - van - ta - ble o trouble o peine
 Aménop. Ah quel dé - sas - tre é - pou - van - ta - ble o trouble o peine
 Eliezer Ah quel dé - sas - tre é - pou - van - ta - ble o trouble o peine
 faits Ophide. Race é - xe - cra - ble race é - xe - cra - ble Dieu qui tac - ca -
 Pharaon. Ah quel dé - sas - tre é - pou - van - ta - ble o trouble o peine
 Moïse Ah quel dé - sas - tre é - pou - van - ta - ble o trouble o peine
 faits Race é - xe - cra - ble race é - xe - cra - ble Dieu qui tac - ca -
 faits O ra - ce cou - pa - ble Dieu qui tac - ca -
 faits O ra - ce cou - pa - ble Dieu qui tac - ca -
 faits O ra - ce cou - pa - ble Dieu qui tac - ca -

G. Caisse
 C. B.

221

The musical score consists of several parts:

- Vocal Parts:** Multiple vocal staves with lyrics in French. The lyrics include: "in-sup- por- ta- ble sort dé- plo ra- ble mor tels re- grets", "ble pu nit du cou- pa- ble Les noirs for faits les noirs for faits", and "ble pu nit du cou- pa- ble Les noirs for fait".
- Piano Accompaniment:** Multiple piano staves with musical notation including chords, clefs, and dynamics. A section of the piano part features a wavy line, possibly indicating a tremolo or a specific texture.
- Key Signatures and Time Signatures:** The score uses various key signatures (including one with a sharp and one with two flats) and time signatures (including 4/4 and 3/4).
- Performance Indications:** There are dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *8^a* (octave).

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. It includes staves for strings (Violins I, Violins II, Violas, Cellos, Double Basses), woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, Bassoons), brass (Trumpets, Trombones, Horns, Basses), and a choir. The lyrics are in French and are repeated for the soloists and the choir.

Eliezer
 Race é - xé - cra - ble c'est Dieu qui tac - ca - ble Ter - rible in - domp - ta

Moïse
 Race é - xé - cra - ble c'est Dieu qui tac - ca - ble Ter - rible in - domp - ta

CHOEUR
 Race é - xé - cra - ble c'est Dieu qui tac - ca - ble Ter - rible in - domp - ta

Race é - xé - cra - ble c'est Dieu qui tac - ca - ble Ter - rible in - domp - ta

ble sa main re - dou - ta - ble Pu - nit du cou - pa - ble Les noirs for

The musical score is arranged in a grand staff format with multiple systems. It includes:

- Instrumental parts:** Flute (F), Clarinet (C), Bassoon (B), Oboe (O), Violin I (V1), Violin II (V2), Viola (V), Cello (C), Double Bass (B), and Caisse (G. Caisse).
- Vocal parts:** Anai, Sinaïde, Marie, Aménop, Eliezer, Ophide, Pharaon, Moïse, and several parts labeled "faits".
- Lyrics:**
 - Anai: Ah quel dé-sas-tre é-pou-va-n-ta-ble o trouble o peine
 - Sinaïde: Ah quel dé-sas-tre é-pou-va-n-ta-ble o trouble o peine
 - Marie: Ah quel dé-sas-tre é-pou-va-n-ta-ble o trouble o peine
 - Aménop: Ah quel dé-sas-tre é-pou-va-n-ta-ble o trouble o peine
 - Eliezer: Ah quel dé-sas-tre é-pou-va-n-ta-ble o trouble o peine
 - Ophide: Race é-xe-cra-ble race é-xe-cra-ble Dieu qui tac-ca-
 - Pharaon: Ah quel dé-sas-tre é-pou-va-n-ta-ble o trouble o peine
 - Moïse: Ah quel dé-sas-tre é-pou-va-n-ta-ble o trouble o peine
 - faits: Race é-xe-cra-ble race é-xe-cra-ble Dieu qui tac-ca-
 - faits: O-ra-ce cou-pa-ble Dieu qui tac-ca-
 - faits: O-ra-ce cou-pa-ble Dieu qui tac-ca-
 - faits: O-ra-ce cou-pa-ble Dieu qui tac-ca-
- Other markings:** "C.B." (Cymbale) with double bar lines, and various dynamic and performance instructions.

in sup - por - ta - ble Sort dé - plo - ra - ble mor - tels re - grets
 in sup - por - ta - ble Sort dé - plo - ra - ble mor - tels re - grets
 in sup - por - ta - ble Sort dé - plo - ra - ble mor - tels re - grets
 ble pu nit du cou - pa - ble Les noirs for faits les noirs for faits
 in sup - por - ta - ble Sort dé - plo - ra - ble mor - tels re - grets
 in sup - por - ta - ble Sort dé - plo - ra - ble mor - tels re - grets
 ble pu nit du cou - pa - ble Les noirs for faits les noirs for faits
 ble pu nit du cou - pa - ble Les noirs for faits les noirs for faits
 ble pu nit du cou - pa - ble Les noirs for faits les noirs for faits
 ble pu nit du cou - pa - ble Les noirs for faits les noirs for faits

The musical score consists of 18 staves. The top five staves are for instruments, including a piano (p), a soloist (Solo.), and a double bass (b). The bottom seven staves are for voices, with lyrics in French. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings like *Sf.* and *ff.*. The lyrics are: "Les noirs for faits mor tels re grets".

noirs forfaits mor tels regrets mor

noirs forfaits les noirs forfaits les

noirs forfaits les noirs forfaits les

noirs forfaits les noirs forfaits les

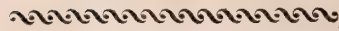
- tels re - - - grets mor - - - tels re - - - grets
 - tels re - - - grets mor - - - tels re - - - grets
 - tels re - - - grets mor - - - tels re - - - grets mor - - - tels
 noirs for - - - faits les noirs for - - - faits
 - tels re - - - grets mor - - - tels re - - - grets mor - - - tels
 - tels re - - - grets mor - - - tels re - - - grets
 noirs for - - - faits les noirs for - - - faits
 noirs for - - - faits les noirs for - - - faits
 noirs for - - - faits les noirs for - - - faits
 noirs for - - - fait les noirs for - - - fait

mor-tels re-grets
 mor-tels re-grets
 re-grets mor-tels re-grets
 Les noirs for-faits
 re-grets mor-tels re-grets
 mor-tels re-grets
 Les noirs for-faits
 Les noirs for-faits
 Les noirs for-faits
 Les noirs for-faits

221

This page of musical notation consists of 18 staves. The first three staves feature complex rhythmic patterns with slurs. The remaining staves show a variety of note values and rests, with some staves containing only rests. The notation is written in a key signature of two flats and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs.

2^e ACTE.



N^o 7 INTRODUCTION.

Andante.

Petite Flûte. *F*

Hautbois. *F*

Clarinettes en si b. *F*

Cors en MI. b. *F*

Cors en MI. b. *F* Unis.

Trompettes en UT. *F*

Bassons. *F*

Trombones. *F* *me* les Bassons.

Ophicléide. *F*

Timbales en UT. *F*

Grosse-Caisse et Cymballes. *F*

Violons. *F* Sourdine.

Violons. *F* Sourdine. Unis.

Alto. *F* Sourdine.

Violoncelle. *F* *me* la Basse.

Contre-Basse. *F*

Andante. *F*

Andante maestoso. ♩ = 80.

- Flûtes.
- Hautbois.
- Clarinettes en si b.
- Cors en MI b.
- Trompettes en UT.
- Bassons.
- Trombones.
- Timballes en UT.
- Violons.
- Alto.
- SINAÏDE.
- AMENOPHIS.
- PHARAON.
- CHŒUR.
- Violoncelle.
- Contre-Basse.

The musical score is written for a large orchestra and includes the following parts:

- Flûtes:** Two staves, treble clef, C major.
- Hautbois:** One staff, treble clef, C major.
- Clarinettes en si b:** One staff, treble clef, C major.
- Cors en MI b:** One staff, treble clef, C major.
- Trompettes en UT:** One staff, treble clef, C major.
- Bassons:** One staff, bass clef, C major.
- Trombones:** One staff, bass clef, C major.
- Timballes en UT:** One staff, bass clef, C major. Includes markings: *Sotto voce.*, *P*.
- Violons:** Two staves, treble clef, C major. Includes markings: *Sourdine.*, *P*.
- Alto:** One staff, treble clef, C major. Includes marking: *Sourdine.*, *P*.
- SINAÏDE:** One staff, treble clef, C major.
- AMENOPHIS:** One staff, treble clef, C major.
- PHARAON:** One staff, bass clef, C major.
- CHŒUR:** One staff, treble clef, C major.
- Violoncelle:** One staff, bass clef, C major. Includes markings: *Sourdine.*, *P*.
- Contre-Basse:** One staff, bass clef, C major. Includes marking: *pizz*.

Hautb.

Clar.

Cors.

Tromp.

B^{ns}

Bessus.

Tenors.

Alle et C-B.

Ah!

Hautb.

Clar.

Cors.

Tromp.

B^{ns}

Oh Ciel qui nous dé. li. vre. ra de cette sombre hor. -

Quel désas. tre Oh Ciel qui nous dé. li. vre. ra de cette sombre hor. -

Oh Ciel qui nous dé. li. vre. ra de cette sombre hor. -

Solo.

solo.

Fl.

Hau.

Clar.

Cors.

B^{ns}

Trömb.

Sinaïde.

Amenophis.

Pharaon.

1^{me} la Basse.

arco.

Du ciel par la pri

Mes sens sont tous gla.cés Dieu quel effroi mon tel ah je succom - be à ma dou leur ah je succombe à ma dou

cette effroya - ble nuit fait palpiter mon cœur ah je succombe à ma dou

- reur.

- reur.

- reur.

ere ap - pai - sons la ri - gueur

- leur ah je succombe à ma dou - leur

- leur ah je succombe à ma dou - leur

Puissant Dieu d'Is - ra - el frappe cet imposteur qui

Puissant Dieu d'Is - ra - el épargne nous et frap - - pe lim - - pos -

Puissant Dieu d'Is - ra - el é par - - - gne nous et frap -

Puissant Dieu d'Is - ra - el frappe cet impos

Musical score for the first part of the piece, featuring multiple staves with various instruments and vocal lines. The score includes dynamic markings such as "Solo." and "solo".

Je pleure et je maudis ma trop funeste er-

fit au roi trahir sa foi

teur qui séduisant le roi lui fit trahir sa foi

pe l'imposteur qui fit au roi trahir trahir sa foi

teur qui fit au roi trahir sa foi

me la C-Basse.

pizzic.

Fl.

Hautb.

Clar.

Cors.

Cors.

M^{rs}

Phar.

reur du trou - ble qui n'ac - ca - ble n'aug - mentez pas l'hor - reur

Amen.

O peine in - sup - por

8^a

Sina

Amen.

Oh sort e pou - van ta - ble ah quel af - freu - se

ta - ble le remords me pour suit

arco.

And.

This section of the score consists of approximately 12 staves. The top staves feature a complex rhythmic accompaniment with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The lower staves contain more melodic and harmonic lines, including some with sustained notes and ties.

Sina.
Phar.

The vocal parts are written on two staves. The upper staff is for 'Sina.' and the lower for 'Phar.'. Both parts have a simple, steady melodic line with some rests.

Qu'on appelle Mo-

De tes enfans Seigneur ranime l'espérance respecte la puissance du Dieu qui nous poursuit.

De tes enfans Seigneur ranime l'espérance respecte la puissance du Dieu qui nous poursuit.

De tes enfans Seigneur ranime l'espérance respecte la puissance du Dieu qui nous poursuit.

De tes enfans Seigneur ranime l'espérance respecte la puissance du Dieu qui nous poursuit.

This section contains the vocal parts with lyrics. There are four vocal staves, each with a line of lyrics. The lyrics are: "De tes enfans Seigneur ranime l'espérance respecte la puissance du Dieu qui nous poursuit." The bottom two staves show the piano accompaniment for this section, with a steady bass line and some chordal accompaniment.

The musical score consists of 15 staves. The top four staves are for the vocal line, with lyrics in French. The fifth staff is for the piano accompaniment, marked 'pp'. The sixth and seventh staves are for the violin and viola parts, both marked 'Solo.'. The eighth staff is for the cello and double bass parts, marked 'Sin.'. The ninth and tenth staves are for the flute and oboe parts, both marked 'Elicz.'. The eleventh and twelfth staves are for the bassoon and clarinet parts, both marked 'Phar.'. The thirteenth and fourteenth staves are for the strings, marked 'pizzic.' and 'arco.' respectively. The score is in 7/8 time and features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes.

O ciel!

ah vous comblez nos vœux

Jes -

Elicz.

Phar.

Qu'entends-je

Ordre fatal

- i - - se

Allez qu'on l'introdui - se

douce surprise

Mo. i - se

douce surprise

Mo. i - - se

douce surprise

Mo. i - se

douce surprise

Mo. i - - se Mo. i - se

pizzic.

arco.

Fl.

Clar.

Cors.

Bⁿ

Tromb.

Timb.

pe re

Fa-tal danger ô peine a - mere ah le sort tra-hit nos

un doux rayon d'espoir luit enfin à nos yeux

un doux rayon d'espoir luit enfin à nos yeux

un doux rayon d'espoir luit enfin à nos yeux

un doux rayon d'espoir luit enfin à nos yeux

F

FF

F

F

F

F

P

P

Solo.

Solo.

Solo.

P

P

P

P

P

P

Violoncelle.

P

Puissant Dieu d'Is - ra - èl de cette affreuse nuit dissipe enfin l'hor - reur fais
 vœux Puissant Dieu d'Is - ra - èl de cette af - freu - se nuit dissipe enfin l'hor -
 Puissant Dieu d'Is - ra - èl pardonne a notre erreur grand Dieu grand Dieu fais
 Puissant Dieu d'Is - ra - èl pardonne à notre erreur fais trêve à
 Puissant Dieu d'Is - ra - èl de cette sombre nuit dis - sipe en - fin l'horreur enfin l'hor -
 Puissant Dieu d'Is - ra - èl fais trêve à ta ri - gueur pardonne notre er -
 Puissant Dieu d'Is - ra - èl fais trêve à ta ri - gueur pardon.ne

Musical score for piano and voice, measures 1-12. The score includes a piano introduction with "Solo." markings and dynamic markings like "pp" and "F". The piano part features complex textures with triplets and sixteenth notes. The voice part begins with the lyrics "trêve à ta ri-gueur".

trêve à ta ri-gueur pardonne notre er-reur Dieu tout puis
 - reur fais trêve à ta ri-gueur puissant Dieu d'Is-ra-ël
 pardonne notre er-reur fais
 trêve en-fin à ta ri-gueur. Dieu d'Israël fais trêve à ta ri-
 ta ri-gueur Dieu d'Is-ra-ël fais trêve à ta ri-
 - reur fais trêve à ta ri-gueur a ta ri-
 - reur fais trêve à ta ri-gueur Dieu d'Is-ra-ël fais trêve à ta ri-
 notre er-reur a ta ri-
 tutti.

8^{me}

p

pp

solo.

p

p

p

p

- sant fais trêve hélas à la rigueur à ta ri - - gueur pardonne notre er -
 trêve fais trêve à ta ri - - gueur à ta ri - - gueur puissant Dieu d'Is - ra - èl
 - gueur à ta ri - - gueur fais trêve à ta ri - - gueur
 - gueur à ta ri - - gueur Dieu d'Is - ra -
 - gueur à ta ri - - gueur
 - gueur à ta ri - - gueur Dieu d'Is - ra -
 - gueur à ta ri - - gueur

p

- reur ô Dieu puis - sant grand Dieu pardonne à notre er - reur à notre er -
 pardonne notre erreur fais trêve fais trêve à ta ri - gueur à ta ri -
 Dieu d'Israël fais trêve à ta ri - gueur à ta ri - gueur fais trêve à ta ri -
 el fais trêve à ta ri - gueur à ta ri -
 el fais trêve à ta ri - gueur à ta ri -
 à ta ri - gueur à ta ri -

re - reur grand Dieu sus - pends ta ri - gueur.

- gueur grand Dieu sus - pends ta ri - gueur.

- gueur grand Dieu sus - pends ta ri - gueur.

- gueur sus - pends ta ri - gueur.

- gueur sus - pends ta ri - gueur.

- gueur sus - pends ta ri - gueur.

- gueur sus - pends ta ri - gueur.

A handwritten musical score consisting of 14 staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and a common time signature (C). The score is divided into five measures by vertical bar lines. The first four staves appear to be vocal parts, with the first staff containing a melodic line and the subsequent three staves containing chordal accompaniment. The fifth and sixth staves are empty. The seventh staff is a piano accompaniment line in bass clef, featuring a melodic line with slurs and accents. The eighth and ninth staves are empty. The tenth and eleventh staves are vocal parts in treble clef, with the eleventh staff containing a melodic line and the tenth staff containing chordal accompaniment. The twelfth and thirteenth staves are piano accompaniment lines in bass clef, with the thirteenth staff containing a melodic line and the twelfth staff containing chordal accompaniment. The fourteenth staff is a vocal part in bass clef, containing a melodic line. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs (//) at the end of the twelfth and thirteenth staves. The text "C^{mo} la Basse." is written in the twelfth staff, and "C^{mo} la Basse." is written in the thirteenth staff.

Moderato. Récit.

1^{er} Violons.

2^{es} Violons.

Alto.

SINAÏDE, ELIEZER
et AMENOPHIS.

PHARAON
et MOÏSE.

Basses.

1^{er} Violons. *p* Sourdines

2^{es} Violons. *p* Sourdines

Alto. *p* Sourdines

SINAÏDE, ELIEZER et AMENOPHIS. Sinaïde. Quel langage se

PHARAON et MOÏSE. Moïse. Ta voix m'appelle. eh bien que me veux-tu?

Basses. *p*

Sin. vère. Amenophis. Je frémis de co

Pharaon. Sous le poids du malheur tout ce peuple a-bat tu implore ton se-cours.

Amen. le re. Moïse. Par des sermens trompeurs qu'un jour dicte et détruit esclave du pretre Osi ride prétendrais tu per fide braver encor le

p

Amenophis.

Moïse. **Quel outrage**
Pharaon.

Dieu quite poursuit **Se. duit par la fatale adresse d'un indigne imposteur** souvent je le con.

P

Amen.

Phar.

fesse je l'ai manqué de foi mais confus agi té je reconnais mes torts si ta main nous de. livre et dissipe l'hor.

P F

Sinaïde.

Amenophis

Phar. Doux espoir Je frémis

Moïse.

reur de cette obscurité je te laisse partir les tiens pourront te suivre Du divin crea.

P

Eliezer.

Moïse.

Mais songe bien que Dieu lit dans ton cœur. Redoute sa ven- teur pour toi je veux en core implorer la clé mence.

Eliez.

Moïse.

Amenophis.

Pharaon.

Crains sa jus te fureur. Quel orgueil! Je le ju re. Pharaon promets tu? Mal geance.

Pharaon.

Moïse.

Non compte sur ma foi. heur malheur à toi si ta bouche parjure osait en cor....

INVOCATION et QUINTETTO.

Moderato.

Petite Flûte
et Grande Flûte.

Hautbois.

Clarinettes
en UT.

Cors en FA.

Trompettes
en UT.

Bassons.

Trombones.

Ophicléide.

Timballes et
Grosse-Caisse.

Violons.

Alto.

SINAÏDE.

AMENOPHIS.

ELIEZER.

PHARAON
et MOÏSE.

CHŒUR.

Violoncelle et
Contre-Basse.

The musical score is arranged in a grand staff format with multiple systems. The instruments listed on the left are: Petite Flûte et Grande Flûte, Hautbois, Clarinettes en UT, Cors en FA, Trompettes en UT, Bassons, Trombones, Ophicléide, Timballes et Grosse-Caisse, Violons, Alto, SINAÏDE, AMENOPHIS, ELIEZER, PHARAON et MOÏSE, CHŒUR, and Violoncelle et Contre-Basse. The score includes various musical notations such as clefs, time signatures, notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'F' and 'F^{ff}'. The vocal parts for PHARAON et MOÏSE and the CHŒUR include lyrics in French: "Ar - bi - tre su - pre - me du ciel et de la ter - re ô toi Dieu tout puis". The tempo is marked "Moderato".

Cors, en Fa.

B^{ns} *Sotto voce.*

Tromb.

Ophic.

Moise.

sant qu'on révere et qu'on aime qui punis le cou pable et sauves l'innocent Roi des Rois qui des

Solo.

P

Solo.

P

Cors en Fa.

B^{ns}

Tromb.

Ophic.

ans précé das la naissance source de vé ri té Dieu jus te a do ra ble im.

F

F

F

F

F

F

8.

Flu.
Hautb.
Clar.
Cors
Cors
B^{is}
Tromb.
Ophic.

Solo.

F
P
F
P
F
P
F
P

men - ce qui d'un peuple endure ci punis l'impi - té pardonne leur of - fen - se écoute ma pri -

Sotto voce.

P

ère et du sein de la nuit dont l'horreur les poursuit à l'instant fais jaillir des torrens de lumière

Allegro.

Fl.

Hautb.

Clar.

Cors.

Tromp.

B^{us}

Tromb.

P
Oph.

Timb.

P
Sans sordines.

P

P

Sin.

Amen.

Eliez.

Phar.

CHŒUR.

Sans sordines.

Allegro.

cres.

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Horns) and strings (Trumpets, Trombones, Basses) play melodic and harmonic lines. The percussion section includes Timpani, Snare, and Cymbals. The choir part features a vocal line with the lyrics 'Ah! ah quel prodige' repeated across several measures. The score is marked 'Allegro' and includes various dynamics and articulation marks.

in.compa - ra - - ble la lu - miè - re.
 in.compa - ra - - ble il nous rend - la lu miè - re.
 in.compa - ra - - ble il leur rend - la lu - miè - re.
 in.compa - ra - - ble il nous rend - la lu - miè - re.
 in.compa - ra - - ble il nous rend - la lu - miè - re.
 in.compa - ra - - ble il nous rend - la lu - miè - re.
 in.compa - ra - - ble il nous rend - la lu - miè - re.

QUINTETTO

Andante. ♩ = 66.

Flutes.

Hautbois.

Clarinettes
en UT.

Cors en FA.

Cors en UT.

Bassons.

Trombones.

Timbales en FA.

Harpe.

Violons.

Alto.

SINAÏDE.

AMENOPHIS.

ELIEZER.

PHARAON.

MOÏSE.

Violoncelle et
Contre-Basse.

The musical score is written for a quintet of instruments. The top staves are for Flutes, Hautbois, and Clarinettes en UT, all of which are silent in this section. The next three staves are for Cors en FA, Cors en UT, and Bassons, all marked with a *dol.* dynamic. The Harpe part is written in two staves, featuring a rhythmic accompaniment. The Violons and Alto parts are also present, with the Alto marked *dol.* The vocal parts for SINAÏDE, AMENOPHIS, ELIEZER, PHARAON, and MOÏSE are silent. The Violoncelle et Contre-Basse part is marked *pizzic.* and provides a rhythmic accompaniment. The score is in 3/4 time and one flat key signature.

Clar. *Sotto voce.*

Cors en Fa. *Solo.*

Cors en Ut.

B^{ns}

V^{lle}

C.B.

toi dont la clé - mence ap - pai - se leur souf - france ta gloi - re et la puis - san - ce é -

Fl. *solo.* *tr.*

Hautb.

Clar. *solo.* *C.* *Dol.*

Cors en Fa.

Cors en Ut. *Solo.*

B^{ns}

Eliez.

Moïse.

- ga - lent e - ga - lent ta bon - té

O toi dont la clé - mence ap -

O toi dont la clé - mence ap -

Hautb. Solo.

Clar. Solo.

Corn en Ut.

B^{ns} solo.

Eliez. *Moïse.*

- pai - - se leur souf - france ta gloire et ta puis - san - ce é - - ga - lent é - - ga - lent ta bon -

- pai - - se leur souf - france ta gloire et ta puis - san - ce é - - ga - lent ta bon -

Fl.

Hautb. solo.

Clar. p

Corn en Ut.

B^{ns}

Sinaïde.

Eliez. *Moïse.*

0 toi dont la clé - mence ap - pai - - se leur souf -

0 toi dont la clé - mence ap - pai - - se leur souf -

0 toi dont la clé - mence ap - pai - - se leur souf -

toi dont la clé - mence ap - pai - se leur souf - france sa gloire et sa puis -
 - heur a qui l'of - fence tout cède à sa puis - sance mon cœur maudit en si -
 toi dont la clé - mence ap - pai - se leur souf - france qui
 malheur a qui l'of - fen - ce tout cède à sa puis - sance

- san - ce é - ga - lent sa bon té mal - heur à
 - len - ce sa gloi - re sa gloire et sa bon - té mal - heur à
 peut é - ga - ler ta bon té malheur à qui l'of
 tout cède à sa bon té Ô toi dont

Solo.

Solo.

Solo.

Solo.

solo.

qui l'of - fense tout cède à ta puis - sance non
 qui l'of - fense tout cède à ta puis - sance je maudis en si -
 fen - se tout cède à sa puis - sance
 la clé - mence ter - mi - ne ma souf - france ta gloire et ta puis -
 malheur à qui l'of - fense ta gloire et ta puissance

Flute

Clarinet

Corns en Fa.

B^{ns}

rien n'é - ga - le sa gloi - re sa gloire et
 - len - ce sa gloire et sa bon - té sa gloire et
 sa gloire et sa puis - sance é - ga - lent sa ben -
 san - ce é - ga - lent é - ga - lent ta bon - té
 sa gloire et sa bon - té é -

morendo.

solo.

morendo.

morendo.

morendo.

morendo.

sa bon - - té sa gloire et sa bon té sa bon - té.

sa bon - - té sa gloire et sa bon - té.

- té é - - ga lent é - galent sa bon té sa bon - té.

tout cède à sa vo - lon - té tout cède à sa vo - lon - té.

ga - - - - lent sa bon - - té sa bon - té.

Allegro $\text{♩} = 76.$

Petite et Grande Flûte.

Hautbois.

Clarinettes en UT.

Cors en FA.

Cors en UT.

Trompettes en UT.

Bassons.

Trombones.

Ophicéide.

Timballes en FA.

Grosse-Caisse et Cymballes.

Violons.

Alto.

SINAÏDE.

AMENOPHIS.

ELIEZER.

PHARAON.

MOÏSE.

Violoncelle et Contre-Basse.

Musical score for orchestra and vocal soloists. The score includes parts for woodwinds, brass, percussion, strings, and vocal soloists. The tempo is marked "Allegro" with a quarter note equal to 76 beats. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The vocal soloists are SINAÏDE, AMENOPHIS, ELIEZER, PHARAON, and MOÏSE. The text "Roi d'Egypte" appears in the vocal line for PHARAON. The score is numbered 221 at the bottom.

Solo.

8^{va}

Solo.

Solo.

Eliez.

Au jour qui vous é claire ou vrez enfin vos yeux.

Moise.

Et vous peuple. Ado rez l'E - ter

C. La Basse.

F *FP* *F* *FP* *F* *F* *P* *P* *F* *P*

8^{va} *laco.*

Phar. Hé-breux cet-te nuit mè-me au maî-tre qui vous

Moise. -nel et quit-tez vos faux Dieux

FF F FF F FF F FF F

Fl.

B^{ns}

F

F

F

F

guide dans le dé - sert ar - ri - de al - lez por - ter vos vœux

F

F

F

F

Fl.

Hautb.

Clar.

Cors en Fa.

Cors en Ut.

B^{ns}

F

P

F

P

F

F

F

F

F

Amen.

Phar.

F

P

F

F

solo

solo

FP

FP

Songez mon

Au maî - tre qui vous gui - de al - lez por - ter vos vœux.

F

F

F

F

Fl. F P F P F P

Hautb. F F F

Clar. F P F *C^{our} la Flûte à l'8^{ve} basse //*

Cors en Fa. F F F

Cors en Ut. F F F

B^{is} F P F P F P

FP FP FP FP FP FP

FP F FP FP

Sina. Ah crains le courroux céleste. Ah craignez sa co

Amen. pè - re. Songez songez mon père Dieu punit les pervers

Moïse. Impi - e!

F F F F

Fl.

Hautb.

Clar.

Cors en Fa.

Cors en Ut.

Tromp.

Bns

Tromb.

Sina.

Cme La Basse

Phar.

le re.

Amen.

Quoi vous craignez.

Oui je brise leurs fers

Oui je brise leurs fers.

221

Vivace. $\text{♩} = 116$

Fl. $\text{♩} = 116$ Solo 8^{va}

Hautb.

Clar. Solo.

Cors en Fa. F

Cors en Ut. F

Tromp. à 2.

B^{bs} Solo. P

Tromb.

Ophic.

Timb.

Cimb. et Gr. C^{se}

Elicz.

Crains le courroux célestes.

Phar.

Oui je brise leurs fers.

Vlle et C.B. F > F > F

Vivace. $\text{♩} = 116$

3^{ma}

F P

F P

F P

F P

F PP

F PP

PP

PP

Sotto voce.

Sina.

Les Dieux font trêve à leur colère

Sotto voce.

Gr. Fl. Solo.

Solo.

Solo.

Solo.

Solo.

Solo.

Sina.

un jour pros - pè - re pa - rait a nos yeux

Eliez.

pa - rait , à nos yeux

Phar.

Pa - rait à nos yeux

Moïse.

Pa - rait à nos

P^{te} et Gr. Fl.

yeux. Dieu re-dou ta - ble ta loi niac - ca - ble sort dé-plo ra - ble ô jour ô jour af

V^{lle} et C.B.

Clar.

Cors en Fa. *Softo voce.*

Sina.

Amen. Les Dieux font trê - ve à leur co - lè - re un jour pros pé - re luit à nos

- freux mon cœur suc - com - be à sa mi - se - re ô peine a - mè - re

Phar.

Moïse. Les Dieux font trê - ve à leur co - lè - re à leur co - lè - re un jour pros

V^{lle} et C.B. Dieu tu fais trê - ve à ta co - lè - re à ta co - lè - re un jour pros pé - re

221.

1^{re} et Gr. Fl.

Musical score with multiple staves. The score includes woodwind parts (Flutes and Bassoon) and vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass). Dynamics include *P* (piano) and *F* (forte). Performance markings include *rit.* and *cres. poco a poco*. The vocal parts feature lyrics in French.

Lyrics:

yeux qui tout annonce un calme heu - reux Les Dieux font trè - ve à leur co -
 ô jour af - freux ô peine a - mè - re ô jour af - freux Le sort n'ac - ca - ble ô peine a -
 annonce un calme heu - reux Dieu tu fais trè - ve à ta co -
 pè - re luit à nos yeux Les Dieux font trè - ve à leur co -
 luit à nos yeux luit à nos yeux Dieu tu fais trè - ve à ta co -
 Les Dieux font trè - ve à leur co -
 Les Dieux font trè - ve à leur co -
 Les Dieux font trè - ve à leur co -
 Les Dieux font trè - ve à leur co -

lè - re douce al - lé - gres - se ô sort pros - pè - re tout nous an - non - ce un calme heu -
 mè - re mon cœur suc - com - be à sa mi - sé - re sort de plo - ra - ble ô jour af -
 lè - re douce al - lé - gres - se ô sort pros - pè - re tout nous an - nonce un calme heu -
 lè - re douce al - lé - gres - se ô sort pros - pè - re tout nous an - non - ce un calme heu -
 lè - re Dieu tu fais trê - ve à ta co - lè - re un jour pros - pè - re luit à nos
 mè - re un jour pros - pè - re luit à nos yeux un jour pros - pè - re luit à nos
 lè - re un jour pros - pè - re luit à nos yeux un jour pros - pè - re luit à nos
 un jour pros - pè - re luit à nos yeux un jour pros - pè - re luit à nos yeux

Musical score for piano accompaniment, including staves for right and left hand with various dynamics like FF and F.

reux tout nous an - nonce un calme heu - reux tout
 reux sort de plo - rable ô jour af - freux sort
 reux tout nous an - nonce un calme heu - reux tout
 reux tout nous an - nonce un calme heu - reux tout
 yeux un jour pros - père luit à nos yeux un
 yeux un jour pros - père luit à nos yeux un
 yeux un jour pros - père luit à nos yeux un
 yeux un jour pros - père luit à nos yeux un

nous an - nonce un calme heu - reux le
 de plo - rable ô jour af - freux ô
 nous an - nonce un calme heu - reux le ciel
 nous an - nonce un calme heu - reux pro - met
 jour pros - père luit à nos yeux le ciel
 jour pros - père luit à nos yeux le
 jour pros - père luit à nos yeux le
 un jour pros - père luit à nos yeux le
 un jour pros - père luit à nos yeux le

The musical score consists of 15 staves. The top five staves are for the piano accompaniment, including a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and three individual staves. The bottom ten staves are for the voice, with lyrics written below the notes. The lyrics are: "ciel promet des jours heu - reux des jours heu - reux", "jour af freux ô jour af - freux le sort m'ac - ca - ble", "promet des jours heu - reux", "promet des jours heu - reux", "ciel promet des jours heu - reux", "ciel promet des jours heu - reux", "ciel promet des jours heu - reux", and "ciel promet des jours heu - reux". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "F" (forte) and "F^{me}" (fuerza).

- reux des jours heu - reux des jours heureux
 le sort n'ac - ca - ble ô jour affreux
 - reux des jours heu - reux des jours heureux
 - reux des jours heu - reux des jours heureux
 - reux des jours heu - reux des jours heureux
 - reux des jours heu - reux des jours heureux
 - reux des jours heu - reux des jours heureux
 - reux des jours heu - reux des jours heureux
 - reux des jours heu - reux des jours heureux
 - reux des jours heu - reux des jours heureux
 - reux des jours heu - reux des jours heureux

8^{va}

The musical score consists of ten staves. The first seven staves are instrumental, with dynamics marked as *F* (forte) and *P* (piano) or *PP* (pianissimo). The eighth staff is marked *Sotto voce.* and contains the vocal line. The ninth staff is marked *Sina.* and contains the lyrics: "Les Dieux font tête-à-tête à leur colle-re". The tenth staff is also marked *Sotto voce.* and contains the accompaniment for the vocal line.

GrFl. Solo.

Solo.

Solo.

Solo.

Solo.

Solo.

Solo.

Sina.

un jour pros pè - re pa - rait à nos yeux

Eliez.

pa - rait à nos yeux

Phar.

Pa - rait à nos yeux

Moïse.

Pa - rait à nos

P^{te} et Gr. Fl.

yeux. Dieu re-dou ta - ble ta loi inac - ca - ble sort de plo - ra - ble ô jour ô jour af -

V^{lle} et C.B.

Clar.

Cors en Fa. *Softo voce*

B^{on}

Sina.

Amen. Les Dieux font trê - ve à leur co - lè - re un jour pros - pè - re luit à nos

Phar. mon cœur suc - com - be à sa mi - se - re ô peine a - niè - re

Moise. Les Dieux font trê - ve à leur co - lè - re à leur co - lè - re un jour pros -

V^{lle} et C.B. Dieu tu fais trê - ve à ta co - lè - re à ta co - lè - re un jour pros - pè - re

221.

p^{te} et Gr. Fl.

cres poco a poco.

The musical score consists of several systems of staves. The top system includes woodwinds (p^{te} et Gr. Fl.) and strings. The middle system includes a C^{me} la Basse (C^{me} Bassoon) part. The bottom system includes vocal parts with lyrics in French. The lyrics are:
 yeux oui tout annonce un calme heu - reux Les Dieux font trê - ve à leur co -
 ô jour af - freux ô peine a - mè - re ô jour af - freux Le sort m'ac - ca - ble ô peine a -
 annonce un calme heu - reux Dieu tu fais trê - ve à ta co -
 pè - re luit à nos yeux Les Dieux font trê - ve à leur co -
 luit à nos yeux luit à nos yeux Dieu tu fais trê - ve à ta co -
 Les Dieux font trê - ve à leur co -
 Les Dieux font trê - ve à leur co -
 Les Dieux font trê - ve à leur co -
 Les Dieux font trê - ve à leur co - lè - re

Flutes *Flûtes*

Violins I

Violins II

Violas

Cellos

Double Basses

Chorus

lè - re douce al - lé - gres - se ô sort pros - pé - re tout nous an - non - ce un calme heu -

miè - re mon cœur suc - com - be à sa mi - sé - re sort de - plo - ra - ble ô jour af -

lè - re douce al - lé - gres - se ô sort pros - pé - re tout nous an - nonce un calme heu -

lè - re douce al - lé - gres - se ô sort pros - pé - re tout nous an - non - ce un calme heu -

lè - re Dieu tu fais trê - ve à ta co - lè - re un jour pros - pé - re luit à nos

miè - re un jour pros - pé - re luit à nos yeux un jour pros - pé - re luit à nos

lè - re un jour pros - pé - re luit à nos yeux un jour pros - pé - re luit à nos

un jour pros - pé - re luit à nos yeux un jour pros - pé - re luit à nos yeux

reux le ciel promet des jours heu - reux des
 reux le sort m'acable ô peine ô ô jour af - freux ô
 reux le ciel pro - met des jours heu - reux pro - met des jours heu - reux pro -
 reux le ciel pro - met des jours heu - reux pro - met des jours heu - reux pro -
 yeux le ciel pro - met des jours heu - reux pro - met des jours heu - reux pro -
 yeux le ciel le ciel pro - met des
 yeux le ciel le ciel pro - met des
 yeux le ciel le ciel pro - met des
 le ciel pro - met des jours heu - reux pro - met des jours heu - reux pro -

The musical score consists of 15 staves. The top five staves are for vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor 1, Tenor 2, Bass). The bottom five staves are for piano accompaniment (Right Hand and Left Hand). The lyrics are written below the vocal staves.

Lyrics:

jours heu - reux le ciel promet des jours
 jour af - fieux le sort m'acable ô jour af - fieux
 - met des jours heu - reux le ciel pro - met des jours heu - reux pro - met des jours
 - met des jours heu - reux le ciel pro - met des jours heu - reux pro - met des jours
 - met des jours heu - reux le ciel pro - met des jours heu - reux pro - met des jours
 jours heu - reux le ciel le ciel
 jours heu - reux le ciel le ciel
 jours heu - reux le ciel le ciel
 met des jours heu - reux le ciel pro - met des jours heu - reux pro - met des jours

8.

heu - reux pro met des jours heu - reux des jours
 ô jour ô jour af - freux ô jour ô jour
 heu - reux pro - met des jours heu - reux des jours des jours
 heu - reux pro - met des jours heu - reux le ciel pro - met des
 heu - reux pro - met des jours heu - reux pro - met des jours
 pro - met des jours heu - reux des jours
 pro - met des jours heu - reux des jours
 pro - met des jours heu - reux des jours
 heu - reux pro met des jour heu - reux des jours

heu - reux le ciel pro - met des jours heu - reux des
 af - fieux ô jour af - fieux ô
 heu - reux des jours des jours heu - reux des
 jours heu - reux le ciel le ciel pro - met des jours heu - reux des
 heu - reux le ciel le ciel pro - met des jours heu - reux des
 heu - reux le ciel pro - met des jours heu - reux des
 heu - reux le ciel pro - met des jours heu - reux des
 heu - reux le ciel pro - met des jours heu - reux des
 heu - reux le ciel pro - met des jours heu - reux des

1^{me} les Hautbois // // // //

jours heu - reux le ciel pro - met des jours heu - reux.
 jour af - freux ô jour af - freux ô jour af - freux.
 jours heu - reux le ciel pro - met des jours heu - reux.
 jours heu - reux le ciel pro - met des jours heu - reux.
 jours heu - reux le ciel pro - met des jours heu - reux.
 jours heu - reux des jours heu - reux.
 jours heu - reux des jours heu - reux.
 jours heu - reux des jours heu - reux.
 jours heu - reux des jours heu - reux.

This page contains a handwritten musical score for a multi-instrument ensemble. The score is organized into two systems of staves. The first system consists of 11 staves, and the second system consists of 10 staves. The instruments are represented by various clefs: Treble Clef (G-clef), Bass Clef (F-clef), and Alto Clef (C-clef). The notation includes a variety of note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as accents (>) and hairpins (< and >). The music is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The score shows complex rhythmic patterns and harmonic textures across the different parts.

Allegro. Récit.

1^{er} Violon.

2^d Violon.

Alto.

PHARAON.

Violoncelle.

Contre-Basse.

1^{er} Violon. *p* *F*

2^d Violon.

Alto.

PHARAON. Vous a vez en ten du quelle

Violoncelle. *F*

Contre-Basse. *F*

est ma volonté apprenez maintenant quelle est mon espérance

Sotto voce.

Sotto voce.

Sotto voce.

il est tenu que l'hymen vous soumette à ses lois une jeune princesse à qui le sang nous lie la

fil-le du Roi d'Assyri-e était digne de votre choix

Vous obtenez sa main et de cette al-li-

Detailed description: This system contains the first two lines of the musical score. It features a vocal line in the upper voice and a piano accompaniment in the lower voice. The lyrics are: "fil-le du Roi d'Assyri-e était digne de votre choix" and "Vous obtenez sa main et de cette al-li-". The piano part includes dynamic markings such as *f* and *fp*.

- an-ce d'E-le-gy-ne et d'A-meno-phis je dois au peuple de Men-phis donner au jourd'hui con-nais-

Detailed description: This system contains the second two lines of the musical score. The lyrics are: "- an-ce d'E-le-gy-ne et d'A-meno-phis je dois au peuple de Men-phis donner au jourd'hui con-nais-". The piano accompaniment continues with various chordal textures.

- sance vous vous tai-sez d'où vient le trouble ou je vous vois?

Detailed description: This system contains the final two lines of the musical score. The lyrics are: "- sance vous vous tai-sez d'où vient le trouble ou je vous vois?". The piano part includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *f*, and *fp*.

Petite et Grande Flûte.

Hautbois.

Clarinettes en LA.

Cors en MI.

Trompètes en LA.

Bassons.

Trombones.

Violons.

Alto.

AMENOPHIS.

PHARAON.

Violoncelle et Contre-Basse.

Moment fa-tal que fai - - - re hé-las il faut me

Musical score for the first system, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score includes staves for vocal parts and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: tai re he las il faut me tai re. The piano part features complex chordal textures and arpeggiated figures. Dynamics include *F* and *F* *>*. A *Sotto voce* marking is present in the vocal line.

Musical score for the second system, featuring woodwind and string parts. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Horn (Hautb.), Clarinet (Clar.), and Bassoon (B^{ss}). The string section includes Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The lyrics are: Lesort m'ac ca ble ô peine a me re mon crursu combe à sa dou. The woodwinds play melodic lines, while the strings provide a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *F*.

The musical score consists of 12 staves. The top six staves are for piano accompaniment, and the bottom six are for the vocal line. The piano part includes various textures, from dense sixteenth-note patterns to sustained chords. Performance markings include *F* (forte), *P* (piano), *FP* (fortissimo piano), *Dol.* (dolce), *Solo.*, and *à 2.* (second ending). The vocal line features a melodic line with lyrics in French. The lyrics are: "leur ah plaignez ma mi - - se - - re mon cœur suc.combe à sa dou leur succombe à sa dou leur mon cœur suc". The score is in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature.

Musical score for page 24. The score includes piano accompaniment and vocal lines. The piano part features complex textures with many sixteenth-note passages, marked with *FP* (Forced Piano) and *F* (Forced). The vocal line has lyrics: "combe à sa dou-leur succombe à sa dou-leur" and "le ciel tou-jours con". Dynamics include *F*, *P*, *FF*, and *FP*. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 2/4.

Musical score for page 221. The score includes piano accompaniment and vocal lines. The piano part features complex textures with many sixteenth-note passages, marked with *F* and *F* with accents. The vocal line has lyrics: "tra... re met fin à sa co-lè... re met fin à sa co". Dynamics include *F*, *F^{pp}*, and *F* with accents. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 2/4.

Musical score for page 240. The score consists of ten staves. The top five staves are for piano accompaniment, and the bottom five are for vocal parts. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and chords, with dynamic markings such as *F* (forte) and *p* (piano). The vocal parts include lyrics: "le" and "re". The word "Sotto voce." is written above the vocal staves. The score ends with a *p* marking.

Musical score for page 241. The score consists of ten staves. The top five staves are for piano accompaniment, and the bottom five are for vocal parts. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and chords, with dynamic markings such as *F* (forte) and *p* (piano). The vocal parts include lyrics: "Il te rendra bientôt jès-père il te rendra le calme et le bonheur. il te rendra jès-père". The score ends with a *p* marking.

re bientôt le calme et le bon-heur le calme et le bon-heur et ce bien-fait doit ranim' ton cœur doit ra-ni-mer ton

lle

C.B. F

Dynamic markings: Dol., PP, P, FP, FF

Ah plai-gnez ma mi sè-re ô ciel je dois me tai-re

cœur quel est donc ce mys-tè-re

Fl. Solo.

Clar. Solo.

crs

B^{us} solo.

Dynamic markings: P, F, PP

Musical score for the first system, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score includes a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment with various dynamics and markings.

Vocal Line:
 Oh ciel non ce mys tère doit mourir avec moi.
 quel est donc ce mys tère de grace explique

Piano Accompaniment:
 Solo. *p*
f
cres.
cres a poco a poco.

Musical score for the second system, continuing the vocal and piano parts. The score includes a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment with various dynamics and markings.

Vocal Line:
 toi de grace explique toi par le mon fils par le parle

Piano Accompaniment:
Tutti.
F
F
P
P

Clav. Solo

Cors. Solo.

B^{ns} Solo.

Pizzic.

Pizzic.

Pizzic.

Oh ciel que mon mar-ty-re ap-pai-se ta ri-

Quel

Pizzic.

Clar.

pp

-gueur

trouble quel dé-li-re quel dé-lire s'em-pa-re de son cœur

grands Dieux voulez vous que j'expi-re d'a-

Clar.
B^{us}

- mour et de dou - leur
quel trou - ble quel dé - li - re quel de - li re s'em - - pa - re de son

Mais du des - tin oui du destin con - trai - re
Vien - dans les bras les bras d'un pe - re

arco.
arco.
arco.

F P
F P
F P
F P
F P

cres.
cres.
cres.
cres.
cres.
cres.
cres.
cres.
cres.

Musical score for the first system, featuring piano accompaniment and vocal parts. The piano part includes multiple staves with various dynamics such as *F* (forte), *pp* (pianissimo), and *P* (piano). A *Solo* marking is present above the piano accompaniment. The vocal parts include lyrics in French.

Il faut braver braver la fureur oui du destin con - - - tra - - - re il faut braver braver la fu -

Tu dois mon fils m'ouvrir ton cœur viens dans les bras d'un père tu dois mon fils m'ouvrir ton

Musical score for the second system, featuring woodwind instruments (Flute, Clarinet, Bassoon) and vocal parts. The woodwind parts include a *Solo* marking. The vocal parts continue with lyrics in French.

Fl. Hautb. Clar. B^{ns}

reur il faut braver la fureur que dire, mon père, pourriez-vous ce fatal mys -

cœur m'ou - - vrir ton cœur d'où vient la peine parle

Loco. Cres. F F

Solo. cres F F

Solo. P cres F F

Solo. P Cres. F P

cres F F

tere doit mourir avec moi

quel est donc ce mys. te - re mon fils expli- que toi par le je l'on don- ne

cres F

Clar. Solo. P

Cors. Solo. P

B^{ns} Solo. P P

Pizzic. Pizzic. Pizzic.

Oh ciel que mon mar- ty- re ap- pai- se ta ri -

Quel

Pizzic.

Clar.

- reur

grands Dieux vous vou lez que j'ex

trou_ble quel dé - li - re quel dé - lire s'em - - pa - re de son cœur

Clar.

B^{ns}

- pi - re d'a - mour et de dou - leur

quel trou_ble quel dé - li - re quel dé - lire vient s'em pa - rer de tout son

The musical score consists of 13 staves. The top six staves are for string instruments (Violins I, Violins II, Violas, Cellos, Double Basses, and Contrabasses). The next two staves are for woodwinds (Flutes and Clarinets). The next two staves are for woodwinds (Oboes and Bassoons). The next two staves are for woodwinds (Saxophones and Trombones). The bottom two staves are for woodwinds (Trumpets and Horns). The vocal soloist part is on the 12th staff, with lyrics in French. The lyrics are: "mais du des tin oui du destin con trai re" and "viens dans les bras les bras d'un pè re". The score includes various dynamic markings such as *F*, *FP*, *cres*, *Arco.*, and *arco.*

Il faut bra- ver braver la fu- reur ouï du destin con- traire il faut bra- ver braver la fu-
 reur son- der son- der l'hor- reur
 Tu dois mon fils m'ou- vrir ton cœur de cet affreux mys- tère il faut son- der son- der l'hor- reur

reur il faut bra- ver la fu- reur bra- ver braver l'hor- reur bra- ver braver l'hor- reur
 reur son- der l'hor- reur je dois son- der l'hor- reur je dois son- der l'hor- reur

reur il faut bra-ver l'hor-reur il faut bra-ver l'hor-reur.
- reur je dois son-der l'hor-reur je dois son-der l'hor-reur.

I^{er} Violon.
2^d Violon.
Alto.
SINAÏDE.
AMENOPHIS.
Violoncelle et Contre Basse.

Quel abime de maux quel déplorable sort tout me poursuit hélas tout accroît ma misère que vais-je deve

Allegro.

nir que résoudre que faire moi traahir Anaï non non plutôt la mort.

Sinaïde.

Eh quoi mon fils quand tout s'appuie de la

Reine des cieux à célébrer la fête vous restez étranger aux soins d'un si grand jour.

Vous connaissez mon

All. moderato.

Je connais votre a-mour je sais quel est les-poir ou votre ame se livre.
 coeur. Sans Ana i je ne puis vivre.

FP

Le de-voir vous prescrit un plus noble li-en je respecte Mo-ise et son Dieu fut le mien pour

F

vous j'ai le coeur d'u-ne me-re mais son-gez à l'e-tat songez à votre pe-re votre a-mour les trahit tous deux

P F

heritier du pouvoir su-preme en vous perdant vous me-me vous perdez Ana i Moise et les he-breux.

N° 10. AIR ET CHOEUR.

Adagio. ♩ = 72

Flûtes.

Hautbois.

Clarinettes
en LA.

Cors en MI ♭.

Cors en MI ♭.

Trompettes
en LA.

Bassons.

Trombones.

Ophicleide.

Timbales
en MI ♭.

Violons.

Alto.

SINAÏDE.

AMENOPHIS.

CHOEUR.

Violoncelle, et
Contre-Basse.

The musical score is arranged in a system of staves. The top staff is for Flûtes, starting with a 'Solo' marking. The woodwind section includes Hautbois, Clarinettes en LA, Cors en MI ♭ (two parts), Trompettes en LA, Bassons, Trombones, and Ophicleide. The percussion section includes Timbales en MI ♭. The string section includes Violons (two parts), Alto, and Violoncelle et Contre-Basse. The vocal parts are SINAÏDE and AMENOPHIS. The Choeur part is also present. The score includes various dynamics such as *ff*, *pp*, *ppizzic.*, and *Sotto voce*. The tempo is marked 'Adagio' with a quarter note equal to 72 beats per minute. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 2/4. The score is numbered 221 at the bottom.

me - re écoute la pri - è - re tri - omphe de toi mê - me et comble en fin et comble mon es -

FF

PP

PP

Arco.

FF

F

Arco.

F

Fl.

Hautb.

Clar.

C^{rs} Solo.

C^{ts}

B^{us} Solo.

pp

P

Solo.

P

P

P

poir calmemapeinea. me re sois fidele à l'honneur au de voir

CHOEUR.

Ah d'une augus - te

Ah d'une augus - te

Ah d'une augus - te

P

Detailed description: This page of a musical score contains ten staves. The top five staves are for woodwinds: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Hautb.), Clarinet (Clar.), Cor Anglais (C^{rs} Solo.), and Bassoon (B^{us} Solo.). The next three staves are for strings, with dynamics markings of pp and P. The bottom two staves are for vocal soloists and a choir (CHOEUR.). The music is in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The vocal line includes the lyrics 'poir calmemapeinea. me re sois fidele à l'honneur au de voir' and 'Ah d'une augus - te'. There are several 'Solo.' markings for the woodwinds and dynamic markings like 'pp' and 'P' throughout the score.

Fl.
Hautb.
Clar.
Cors.
Cors.
B^{ns}
Tromb.
Timb.

FF
FF
FF
Solo.
PP
FF
FF
FF
FF
PP

Ah sois fidèle à la

mère comblez en fin les espoirs enfin les espoirs.

mère comblez en fin les espoirs enfin les espoirs.

mère comblez en fin les espoirs enfin les espoirs.

P
pizzicc:
F F FF

FL.

Hautb.

Clar. solo.

Cors.

Cors.

Tromp.

B^{ns}

Tromb.

Timb.

FF

PP

F

gloire à l'état à l'état à l'honneur ah ah d'une tendre mère écoute la pri-

ah l'amour seul n'en flâne et règne dans mon cœur

Vlle

C.B.

F arco. F

pizzicc:

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, page 263. It contains ten staves for instruments: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Hautb.), Clarinet (Clar.), two Horns (Cors.), Trumpet (Tromp.), Bassoon (B^{ns}), Trombone (Tromb.), and Timpani (Timb.). Below these are three staves for the vocal line and one for the Cello/Double Bass (C.B.). The vocal line includes the lyrics: "gloire à l'état à l'état à l'honneur ah ah d'une tendre mère écoute la pri- ah l'amour seul n'en flâne et règne dans mon cœur". The C.B. staff includes the instruction "pizzicc:". Dynamic markings include FF, PP, and F. The page number 221 is printed at the bottom center.

Musical score for a string quartet with vocal lines. The score consists of 14 staves. The first 12 staves are for strings (Violin I, Violin II, Violin III, Violin IV, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass). The last two staves are for vocal parts. The music is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Dynamics include FF (fortissimo), PP (pianissimo), and P (piano). The vocal lines have lyrics in French: "e...re triomphe de toi me...me et calme en fin et calme en fin sa... douleur".

All^o $\text{♩} = 80$

Musical score for piano and voice, measures 80-89. The score includes multiple staves for piano accompaniment and a vocal line. Dynamics range from fortissimo (ff) to pianissimo (pp). The piano part features complex textures with sixteenth-note patterns and chords. The vocal line is present from measure 85 onwards.

Mais tu gar-des le si-len-ce et lais-ses et lais-ses couler mes pleurs

All^o $\text{♩} = 80$

Musical score for piano and voice, measures 90-91. The score includes multiple staves for piano accompaniment and a vocal line. Dynamics range from fortissimo (ff) to fortissimo piano (ffp). The piano part continues with rhythmic patterns, and the vocal line concludes the phrase.

-pire j'aspire à la vengeance Moï - se qui m'offen - se Moï - se doit payer nos mal - heurs
 Qu'en tens - je qu'en

Hautb.

Clar.

B^{us}

Tromb^a

tends-je ah quel dé . li . re mon fils. Ah ban

Bra - von - bravons l'em - pi - re de ce fourbe in - hu - main.

Leggiere.

mis de ton â - me ce fu - nes - te des - sein.

lle Cet imposteur in - fame cet imposteur in - fa - me doit péir par ma

pizzicc:

Fl.
FF

Hautb.
FF

Clar.
FF

Cors.
FF

Cors.
FF

B^{ns}
FF

Tromb.
FF

Ophic

Ciel!

main

Basse Taille.

Al-lons al-lons au tem-ple fe-ter la mè-re des dieux

FF

8^a

Violins I
Violins II
Violas
Cellos and Double Basses
Flutes
Oboes
Clarinets
Bassoons
Timb.
Basse Taille.

du haut des cieus I sis vous con temple al lons of fir nos vœux

V^{lle} et C. B.

E cou te e

3^{va}

FF

FF

FF

FF

à 2.

FF

F F

Tromb.

Timb.

tr

cres.

FF

cres.

F

FF

F

Sinai.

cou - te on nous ap - pel - le à la fê - te so - len - nel

cres.

F

SF SF

8^{va}

This musical score consists of 14 staves. The top five staves are for string instruments, with the first staff marked *8^{va}*. The sixth staff is for woodwinds, with a double bar line and repeat sign. The seventh staff is for bass, with the instruction *Comme la Basse* and a double bar line. The eighth staff is for another woodwind instrument. The ninth and tenth staves are for a pair of woodwinds, with a *11^{va}* marking. The eleventh and twelfth staves are for a pair of woodwinds. The thirteenth staff is for a woodwind instrument. The fourteenth staff is for a woodwind instrument, with the instruction *le.* and a double bar line. The bottom of the page features six dynamic markings: *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*.

Fl. *Meno mosso.*

Fl. *Meno mosso.*

Hautb.

Clar. Solo.

C¹

C²

Tromp.

B¹ Solo.

PP Pizzic.

Pizzic.

PP Pizzic.

PP Pizzic.

Pizzic.

Pro pi - ce a ma pri è - re ah, calme la fu - reur tri om

FF arco.

SF arco.

SF arco.

PP *Meno mosso.*

SF

Solo.

Solo.

Pizzic.

Pizzic.

Pizzic.

phe triom - phe de la flamme ap pai - se appaise ma dou leur pro pi - ce a ma pri

F

Arco.

Arco.

Arco.

Arco.

Arco.

è re ap - - - - - pai se ma dou.

Vivace. $\text{♩} = 88.$

8^{va}

Sotto voce.

p

Vivace.

leur

Qu'entends-je ô douce i - vres - se il est fi - dele à l'hon -

Calmez vos al larmes je vais suivre vos pas

Vivace.

pp

224

Hautb.

Clar.

C^{rs}

C^{rs}

B^{ns}

Sin.

- neur je dois à sa tendres se le cal me de mon cœur Dieux protégez sans ces se sa

V.^{ll}

C.B.

P

P

P

Fl.

Hautb.

Clar.

C^{rs}

C^{rs}

B^{ns}

Tromb.

glai.re et son bon heur et son bon heur sa glai.re sa glai.re et son bon

Solo.

Solo.

8^{va}

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

PP

PP

PP

PP

PP

PP

PP

P

P

P

P

P

P

P

P

Musical score for piano accompaniment. The score includes staves for piano (multiple), celesta (C^{me} la Basse), and bassoon. The piano part features various dynamics such as *sf* and *f*, and includes trills (*tr*) in the bassoon part. The celesta and bassoon parts are marked with double slashes (//) indicating they are not to be played in this section.

heur.

Jour de deuil et de tris - tes - se ô sort trop mal - heu -
 Jour de gloi - re et d'al - lé - gres - se l'es - poir re - nait dans mon
 Jour de gloi - re et d'al - lé - gres - se l'es - poir re - nait dans mon
 Jour de gloi - re et d'al - lé - gres - se l'es - poir re - nait dans mon

FP FP F FP FP

- reux jour de deuil de tris - tesse. Qu'entends-je ô douce i - vres - se il est fi - dèle à l'hon-
 cœur jour de gloire d'al - le - gresse.
 cœur jour de gloire d'al - le - gresse.
 cœur jour de gloire d'al - le - gresse.

p *sF* *sF* *sF* *Sotto voce.*
sF *sF* *sF*
P *P* *P*
Sinaïde.
FF *sF* *sF* *sF* *PP*

Hautb.

Clar.

C^{rs}

C^{rs}

B^{bs}

Fl.

Hautb.

Clar.

C^{rs}

C^{rs}

B^{bs}

Tromb.

neur je dois à sa tendres se le calme de mon cœur Dieux protégez sans ces sa

Vlle

Fl.

Hautb.

Clar.

C^{rs}

C^{rs}

B^{bs}

Tromb.

gloire et son bon-heur et son bon-heur sa gloi-re sa glei-re et son bon

Solo.

F

PP

heur ô bon heur ô douce i_vres - se il a com - blé com -
 jour de deuil de tris - tes - se ô sort ô sort trop
 ô doux transports i_vresse al - lons fê - ter nos Dieux al - lons au tem - ple al -
 ô doux transports i_vresse al - lons fê - ter nos Dieux al - lons au tem - ple al -
 ô doux transports i_vresse al - lons fê - ter nos Dieux al - lons au tem - ple al -

Musical score for piano accompaniment, featuring multiple staves with treble and bass clefs, dynamic markings like 'FF', and various musical notations including chords and trills.

blè — mes vœux ô bon heur ô douce i vres — se il a com.

mal — heu — reux jour de deuil de tris tes — se ô soit ô

— lons fê — ter nos Dieux ô doux transports i vresse al lons fê.ter nos Dieux al — lons au

— lons fê — ter nos Dieux ô doux transports i vresse al lons fê.ter nos Dieux al — lons au

— lons fê — ter nos Dieux ô doux transports i vresse al lons fê.ter nos Dieux al — lons au

F > F > F > F > F > F > F >

blé com - blé mes vœux al lons al lons au tem - ple al lons of frir nos
 sort trop mal - heu - reux ô sort trop mal - heu - reux ô
 tem - ple al - lons fê - ter nos Dieux fê - ter nos Dieux fê - ter nos
 tem - ple al - lons fê - ter nos Dieux fê - ter nos Dieux fê - ter nos
 tem - ple al - lons fê - ter nos Dieux fê - ter nos Dieux fê - ter nos

vœux allons of frir nos vœux al lons allons au tem ple al lons of frir nos
 sort trop mal heu veux ô sort trop mal heu reux ô
 Dieux fê ter nos Dieux fê ter nos Dieux fê ter nos
 Dieux fê ter nos Dieux fê ter nos Dieux fê ter nos
 Dieux fê ter nos Dieux fê ter nos Dieux fê ter nos

The musical score is arranged in a system of 14 staves. The top five staves are for vocal parts, each with dynamic markings such as *F*, *F>*, and *FF*. The sixth staff is a double bass line with a *mezzo-basso* label. The seventh staff is a bass line with a *basso* label. The eighth staff is a tenor line with a *tenore* label. The ninth and tenth staves are for two different parts of the choir, each with dynamic markings. The eleventh staff is a piano accompaniment line. The bottom five staves contain the lyrics for the choir parts. The lyrics are:
 vœux allons offrir nos vœux offrir nos vœux offrir nos vœux il a comblé
 sort trop malheureux trop malheureux trop malheureux trop mal-
 Dieux fêter nos Dieux fêter nos Dieux fêter nos Dieux fêter
 Dieux fêter nos Dieux fêter nos Dieux fêter nos Dieux fêter
 Dieux fêter nos Dieux fêter nos Dieux fêter nos Dieux fêter

mes vœux.
heu - reux.
nos Dieux.
nos Dieux.
nos Dieux.

Handwritten musical score on 13 staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a time signature of 2/4. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A double bar line is present in the seventh measure of the eighth staff. Trills are marked with 'tr' in the ninth staff. The bottom three staves show a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The page is numbered 221 at the bottom center.

All. moderato. $\text{♩} = 60$

Flute.

Petite flute.

Hautbois.

Clarinettes en Ut.

Cors en Fa.

Cors en Ut.

Trompettes en Ut.

Bassons.

Trombones et Ophycléide.

Timbales en Ut.

Grosse caisse.

Violons.

Alto.

Chœur.

Violoncelle et Contre basse.

This musical score is arranged in a system of 15 staves. The top four staves are in treble clef, and the bottom four are in bass clef. The remaining seven staves are empty. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, sixteenth notes, and rests. Performance instructions include 'P' (piano), 'Triangle. Solo.', and 'a deux'. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the eighth measure.

This page of a musical score contains 14 staves. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, rests, and dynamic markings. Key performance instructions include 'Col-Octave. //', 'Tutti.', and 'Trio'. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with a double bar line indicating a section change at the end of the page.

Col-Octave. //

//

p

ff

f

a deux

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

a deux

ff

ff

f

Tutti.

Trio

ff

ff

sf

ff

ff

ff

Musical score for piano and orchestra, page 288. The score consists of 15 staves. The top two staves are for the piano, with the first staff containing a trill (tr) and a dynamic marking of sf. The middle section includes staves for strings and woodwinds. The bottom section includes staves for brass and percussion. The score is divided into five measures by double bar lines.

This page of musical notation contains 14 staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *a deux*. The bottom-most staff is labeled "Violoncelle." and contains a few notes with a dynamic marking of *p*. The page is numbered "28" in the top right corner and "221" at the bottom center.

This page of musical notation contains 18 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamic markings are as follows:

- Staff 1: *FF*, *P*, *F*
- Staff 2: *FF*
- Staff 3: *cres*, *FF*, *P*, *F*
- Staff 4: *FF*, *P*, *F*
- Staff 5: *cres*, *FF*
- Staff 6: *cres*, *FF*
- Staff 7: *FF*
- Staff 8: *cres*, *FF*
- Staff 9: *FF*
- Staff 10: *cres*, *min*, *FF*, *min*
- Staff 11: *FF*, *min*
- Staff 12: *FF*, *min*
- Staff 13: *FF*, *FF*
- Staff 14: *FF*
- Staff 15: *FF*
- Staff 16: *FF*
- Staff 17: *FF*
- Staff 18: *FF*

Other markings include *cres* (crescendo), *min* (diminuendo), and *arco* (arco). There are also some specific performance instructions like *arco FF* at the bottom of the page.

arco FF

This page of a musical score contains 16 staves of music. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is organized into measures, with some measures containing complex textures like triplets and sixteenth-note runs. Performance instructions such as "a deux" and "Solo." are placed above specific staves. The page concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Dynamic markings: P, F

Performance instructions: a deux, Solo.

Rei.ne des cieux et de la terre de tous les dieux au.guste mère

Rei.ne des cieux et de la terre de tous les dieux au.guste mère

Rei.ne des cieux et de la terre de tous les dieux au.guste mère

This musical score consists of multiple staves for an orchestra and voices. The orchestral parts include strings, woodwinds (Flute, Clarinet, Bassoon), and percussion (Triangle Solo). Dynamics such as *a deux*, *P*, *FF*, and *Tutti* are used throughout. The vocal parts have lyrics in French.

Lyrics:
 com_ble les vœux d'un peu_ple heureux souris au mon_de
 com_ble les vœux d'un peu_ple heureux souris au mon_de
 com_ble les vœux d'un peu_ple heureux souris au mon_de

The musical score is arranged in two systems. The first system (pages 294-295) consists of 10 staves. The top staff is the vocal line, featuring a melodic line with trills and dynamic markings like *sf*. Below it are two staves for piano accompaniment, showing dense chordal textures. The bottom two staves are for a cello or bass, with a more rhythmic and harmonic accompaniment. The second system (pages 302-303) also consists of 10 staves. The vocal line continues with lyrics, and the piano accompaniment includes triplet figures. The lyrics are: "du Nil alors l'ur - ne fécon - de va sur nos bords ver - ser son on - de verser son on - de et".

du Nil alors l'ur - ne fécon - de va sur nos bords ver - ser son on - de verser son on - de et

du Nil alors l'ur - ne fécon - de va sur nos bords ver - ser son on - de verser son on - de et

du Nil alors l'ur - ne fécon - de va sur nos bords ver - ser son on - de verser son on - de et

ses tré_sors et ses tré_sors tre - sors ver_ser son onde et ses tré -

ses tré_sors et ses tré_sors tre - sors ver_ser son onde et ses tré -

ses tré_sors et ses tré_sors tre - sors ver_ser son onde et ses tré -

The musical score consists of 15 staves. The top 14 staves are for piano accompaniment, and the bottom staff is for the vocal line. The piano part includes various textures such as chords, arpeggios, and sixteenth-note patterns. The vocal line includes lyrics in French. Performance markings include 'p' (piano), 'cres' (crescendo), and 'pizz' (pizzicato).

Lyrics:
 sors et ses tré - sors ver - ser son
 sors et ses tré - sors l'ur - ne fé - con - de va sur nos bords ver - ser son
 sors et ses tré - sors l'ur - ne fé - con - de ver - ser son

Performance markings:
 p, cresc, pizz

arco ff

ff

The musical score consists of approximately 15 staves. The top staves are instrumental, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and chords. The lower staves include vocal lines with lyrics in French. The score is marked with various dynamics and performance instructions.

Lyrics:
 sors et ses tré - sors et ses tré - sors
 sors et ses tré - sors et ses tré - sors
 et ses tré - sors et ses tré - sors

Performance Instructions:
 a deux
 Solo.
 P
 F
 pizz

Clar.

Cors.

Cors.

Trompettes.

Bassons.

Trombones Solo

un saint dé - li - re peu - ples et Rois I - sis mîns - pi - re et par ma voix à

cet em - pi - re dic - te des lois I - sis mîns - pi - re et par ma voix à

Musical score for a string quartet with vocal lines. The score includes multiple staves for strings and two vocal lines. Dynamics range from *FF* to *P*. The lyrics are: "cet em - pi - re dic - te ses lois a cet em - pi - re dic - te ses lois".

Rei-ne des cieux et de la terre de tous les dieux au-guste mère

Rei-ne des cieux et de la terre de tous les dieux au-guste mère

Rei-ne des cieux et de la terre de tous les dieux au-guste mère

3
Col Octave //

3
a deux

P

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

Triangle Solo.

Tutti. Tria.

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

com_ble les vœux

d'un peu_ple heureux souris au mon_de

com_ble les vœux

d'un peu_ple heureux souris au mon_de

com_ble les vœux

d'un peu_ple heureux souris au mon_de

FF

The image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a vocal and instrumental ensemble. The score is divided into two systems, each containing five measures. The top system (measures 1-5) features a vocal line with trills and dynamic markings like *sf*, and a piano accompaniment with complex rhythmic patterns. The bottom system (measures 6-10) includes the same instrumental parts plus a vocal line with lyrics. The lyrics are: "du Nil alors l'ur - ne fécon - de va sur nos bords ver - ser son on - de verser son on - de et". The score uses various musical notations including treble and bass clefs, dynamic markings, and articulation marks.

ses trésors et ses trésors tre - sors ver - ser son onde et ses tré -
 ses trésors et ses trésors tre - sors ver - ser son onde et ses tré -
 ses trésors et ses trésors tre - sors ver - ser son onde et ses tré -

The first part of the musical score consists of approximately 15 staves. It includes a vocal line at the top, followed by several instrumental parts. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *cres* (crescendo). The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature.

sors et ses tré - sors ver - ser son
 sors et ses tré - sors lur - ne fé - con - de va sur nos bords ver - ser son
 sors et ses tré - sors lur - ne fé - con - de ver - ser son

The second part of the musical score continues the instrumental accompaniment. It features a prominent piano part with a pizzicato section, indicated by the *pizz* marking. The notation includes a treble clef and a key signature with one flat. The music continues with various rhythmic patterns and dynamics.

pizz

on - de et ses tré - sors et ses tré - sors et ses tré - sors

on - de et ses tré - sors et ses tré - sors et ses tré - sors

on - de et ses tré - sors et ses tré - sors et ses tré - sors

arco FF

FF

Col Octave. #

FF

a deux

FF

a deux

FF

a deux

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

sors et ses trésors et ses trésors et ses trésors et ses tré -

sors et ses trésors et ses trésors et ses tré -

et ses trésors et ses tré -

FF

The musical score is arranged in two systems. The first system consists of 12 staves: five for woodwinds (flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, and contrabassoon), five for strings (violin I, violin II, viola, cello, and double bass), and two for vocal soloists (soprano and bass). The woodwinds and strings play complex rhythmic patterns, often marked with accents and dynamic markings such as *FF* and *a deux*. The vocal soloists enter with the lyrics "sors et ses tré - sors". The second system continues the instrumental accompaniment, with the vocal soloists repeating the lyrics. The score concludes with a final cadence in the woodwinds and strings.

Hautbois. Sotto voce.

Sotto voce.

Sotto voce.

Pharaon.

Récit.

Divins appuis de ma couronne vous tous ministres des autels orlonnez et des

a deux

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

Dieux appelez sur mon trône les regards immortels

Hautbois.

Oziride.

Que ce jour pour Memphis soit un jour d'allégresse dans les mêmes tributs dans les mêmes hon-

FF

FF

FF

Clar:

Solo. PP

Solo. P

Solo. P

F

P

P

neurs unis_sons nos Dieux protecteurs ap_por_tez vos of_fran_des suspen-

pizz

dez vos guirlan - des et le front cou - ronné de fleurs dans

u - ne sain - te i - vres - se de la gran - de Dé - es - se que

Musical score for the first system, measures 1-4. The system includes vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The time signatures are 3/8, #3/8, 4/8, and 3/8. The lyrics are: "tout si - gna - le i - ci les cé - les -".

Musical score for the second system, measures 5-8. The system includes vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The time signatures are #3/8, #3/8, 3/8, and #3/8. The lyrics are: "tes fa - veurs".

arco

Air de danse N.º 4.

Andante.

Flutes.

Petite flute.

Hautbois.

Clarinettes en La.

Cors en Ré.

Trompettes en La.

Bassons.

Violons.

Alto.

Violoncelle.

Contre basse.

pp

pp

in punta d'arco.

pizz

pizz

Solo.

P

Solo.

Solo.

Solo.

P

Musical score system 1, measures 1-12. The system consists of ten staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The bottom staff is a bass clef. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and chords. Dynamic markings include *F*, *P*, and *FF*. A *Sglo* (Sforzando) marking is present in measure 10. A *Solo* marking is present in measure 11. The system ends with a double bar line.

Musical score system 2, measures 13-24. The system consists of ten staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The bottom staff is a bass clef. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and chords. Dynamic markings include *F*, *P*, and *FF*. *Solo* markings are present in measures 13, 15, and 17. A *Sglo* marking is present in measure 14. The system ends with a double bar line.

Flute.

Clar.

Cors.

Bassons.

pizz

Pizz

pizz

pizz

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

F

F

FF

FF

FF

FF

Solo

Solo

6

6

All.^o moderato. Petite flute.

The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top staff is for the flute, showing a melodic line with various ornaments and slurs. The second staff is a piano accompaniment with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The third and fourth staves are also piano accompaniment, with the third staff featuring a more complex rhythmic pattern. The fifth staff is the bass line, marked 'arco P' (arco piano), with a simple rhythmic pattern. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#) and the time signature is 6/8.

The second system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top staff is marked 'Solo.' and features a flute melody with dynamic markings 'F' and 'FF'. The second and third staves are also marked 'Solo.' and feature piano accompaniment with dynamic markings 'F' and 'FF'. The fourth and fifth staves are piano accompaniment with dynamic markings 'P' and 'FF'. The sixth staff is the bass line, marked 'P' and 'FF'. The seventh and eighth staves are piano accompaniment with dynamic markings 'F' and 'FF'. The ninth and tenth staves are piano accompaniment with dynamic markings 'FF'. The key signature and time signature remain the same as in the first system.

This page of musical score contains two systems of staves. The first system consists of 10 staves, with the top five in treble clef and the bottom five in bass clef. The second system also consists of 10 staves, with the top five in treble clef and the bottom five in bass clef. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. Dynamic markings are used throughout, including *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *sf* (sforzando), and *ff* (fortissimo). A specific instruction *a deux* is written above one of the staves in the second system. The page number 325 is located in the upper right corner.

This musical score consists of 12 staves, arranged in two systems of six staves each. The top system includes five treble clef staves and one bass clef staff. The bottom system includes one treble clef staff and five bass clef staves. The music is written in a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The score features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs, eighth-note chords, and quarter-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings are prominently displayed: *pp* (pianissimo) is used in the first four measures of most staves, while *ff* (fortissimo) is used in the final four measures. A crescendo hairpin is visible in the fifth measure of several staves, indicating a gradual increase in volume. The bottom-most bass staff contains a series of double bar lines (||) in the first four measures, suggesting a section of rest or a specific performance instruction.

This musical score consists of 12 staves, organized into two systems of six staves each. The top system includes a vocal line and four guitar parts. The bottom system includes two guitar parts. The score is written in a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and chords. Performance markings include "Solo." appearing above the third and fifth staves, and "pizz" (pizzicato) appearing below the sixth, seventh, eighth, and tenth staves. The score concludes with a double bar line on the tenth staff.

Hautbois.
Clar.
Cors.
Bassons.

Musical score for woodwinds and strings, measures 1-16. The woodwind section (Hautbois, Clar., Cors., Bassons) features melodic lines with dynamic markings *F* and *P*. The string section consists of five staves with rhythmic accompaniment.

Solo.

Musical score for strings, measures 17-32. A solo part is indicated for the first staff. The string section includes dynamic markings *PP* and *arco*. The score shows intricate string textures and rhythmic patterns.

Musical score for the first system, measures 1-6. The score is written for a grand staff with multiple staves. The key signature is two sharps (D major). The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several double bar lines (//) indicating section breaks or measure boundaries. The notation includes stems, beams, and various musical symbols.

Musical score for the second system, measures 7-12. The score continues the grand staff notation. The first measure of this system is marked "Col Octave. //". The music continues with complex rhythmic and melodic lines, including various note values and rests. There are several double bar lines (//) and dynamic markings such as "F" (forte) visible in the lower staves.

All.^o moderato.

Petite flute.

The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 6/8. The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 6/8. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 6/8. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 6/8. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 6/8. The piano accompaniment in the fourth and fifth staves is marked "arco P".

The second system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 6/8, marked "Solo.". The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 6/8, marked "Solo.". The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 6/8, marked "Solo.". The fourth staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 6/8, marked "Solo.". The fifth staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 6/8, marked "P". The sixth staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 6/8, marked "FF". The seventh staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 6/8, marked "P". The eighth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 6/8, marked "FF". The ninth staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 6/8, marked "FF". The tenth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 6/8, marked "FF".

This page of musical score contains two systems of staves. The top system includes a vocal line and several piano accompaniment staves. The bottom system features a grand piano accompaniment with multiple staves. Dynamics such as *p*, *pp*, *sf*, and *ff* are used throughout. A section in the lower system is marked *a deux*. The score is written in a key with two sharps and a 3/4 time signature.

This musical score consists of 12 staves. The top two staves are in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The bottom two staves are in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The middle staves contain various rhythmic patterns, including chords and arpeggios. Dynamic markings are present throughout the score, including *pp* (pianissimo), *p* (piano), and *ff* (fortissimo). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with some measures containing repeat signs (//). The overall structure suggests a complex, multi-layered musical composition.

This page of musical score is written in G major (two sharps) and 3/4 time. It consists of 12 staves. The top four staves are vocal parts, with the first two staves marked *sotto voce* and the third staff marked *a deux*. The bottom eight staves are piano accompaniment, with the first two staves marked *sotto voce* and the remaining six staves marked *cres* (crescendo) and *F* (forte). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The page number '994' is located at the bottom center.

The first system of the musical score consists of six staves. The top two staves are treble clefs, and the bottom four are bass clefs. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The first five measures are marked with a forte dynamic (FF). In the sixth measure, the second and fourth staves are marked with the instruction "a deux".

The second system of the musical score consists of six staves. The top two staves are treble clefs, and the bottom four are bass clefs. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The first five measures are marked with a forte dynamic (FF). In the sixth measure, the second and fourth staves are marked with the instruction "a deux". In the seventh measure, the top two staves are marked with a sforzando dynamic (sf).

The first system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top five staves are in treble clef, and the bottom five are in bass clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a complex texture with many sixteenth-note passages, particularly in the upper staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and dynamic markings. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The second system of the musical score also consists of ten staves, continuing the same key signature and texture as the first system. It features similar sixteenth-note passages and complex rhythmic patterns. The notation includes slurs, dynamic markings, and repeat signs (double bar lines with dots). The system concludes with a double bar line.

Air de danse N^o 2.

Adagio maesto.

Flutes.

Petite flute.

Hautbois.

Clarinettes
en Si b.

Cors en Mi b.

Cors en Ré.

Trompettes
en La.

Bassons.

Trombones
et
Ophycléide.

Timbales
en Mi b.

Violons.

Alto.

Harpes.

Harpes.

Violoncelle.

Contre basse.

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The woodwind section (Flutes, Petite flute, Hautbois, Clarinettes en Si b., Bassons) and brass section (Cors en Mi b., Cors en Ré, Trompettes en La, Trombones et Ophycléide) are marked with **FF** (fortissimo) throughout. The string section (Violons, Alto, Violoncelle, Contre basse) is marked with **F** (forte) in the first and third measures, and **P** (piano) in the second measure. The harp parts are marked with **F** in the first and third measures. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic hairpins.

FF

FF

FF

Solo.

FF

Changement en Mi b

FF

Changement en Si b

F

FF

FF

FF

Hautbois.

Musical score for Hautbois and Cors. The Hautbois part begins with a dynamic marking of **F** (forte) and a **Solo.** instruction. The Cors part is marked **Solo.** The score consists of five measures. The Hautbois part features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the Cors part plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment is shown in grand staff notation with treble and bass clefs.

Musical score for Hautbois and Cors. The Hautbois part features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes in the fourth measure. The Cors part continues with a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment is shown in grand staff notation with treble and bass clefs.

Musical score for Hautbois and Cors. The Hautbois part features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes in the fourth measure. The Cors part continues with a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment is shown in grand staff notation with treble and bass clefs. A dynamic marking of **F** (forte) is present in the Hautbois part.

This page of musical notation consists of 15 staves. The top five staves are in treble clef, and the bottom five are in bass clef. The middle five staves are empty. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamic marking 'ff' (fortissimo) is present in several measures across the staves. The music is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation is dense and complex, with many notes and rests. The page is numbered 279 in the top right corner.

This page of a musical score contains 15 staves of music. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of two flats, and a 4/4 time signature. The score is divided into four measures. The first measure contains the beginning of the piece. The second and third measures continue the musical development. The fourth measure features several performance instructions: 'P' (piano) is written above the first staff, and 'Solo.' is written above the third and fourth staves. The music consists of various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are also some dynamic markings like 'P' and 'Solo.' throughout the score.

This page of musical notation consists of 15 staves. The top four staves are in treble clef, and the bottom four staves are in bass clef. The middle five staves are also in treble clef. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'FF' and 'Solo.'.

The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The fifth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The sixth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The seventh staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats. The eighth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats. The ninth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats. The tenth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The eleventh staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The twelfth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The thirteenth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The fourteenth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats. The fifteenth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats.

The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'FF' and 'Solo.'.

This musical score is arranged in two systems. The upper system consists of seven staves: four treble clefs and three bass clefs. The first two staves are marked with "Solo." and contain complex, dense musical passages with many beamed notes. The third staff has a "Solo." marking and contains a more rhythmic, repetitive pattern. The fourth staff contains a similar rhythmic pattern. The fifth and sixth staves are empty. The seventh staff contains a rhythmic pattern. The lower system consists of seven staves: three treble clefs and four bass clefs. The first three staves contain simple, rhythmic patterns. The fourth and fifth staves are grouped by a brace and contain a complex, rhythmic pattern. The sixth and seventh staves are grouped by a brace and contain a rhythmic pattern.

This page of handwritten musical notation features a complex arrangement of staves. The top section consists of four staves, with the first three containing dense, multi-measure passages of sixteenth-note chords and runs. The fourth staff in this section has a more sparse, rhythmic pattern. Below this, there are two empty staves. The lower section of the page contains eight staves, with the first three showing rhythmic accompaniment and the last five containing more intricate melodic and harmonic lines, including some sixteenth-note passages. The notation is dense and characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation.

This musical score is arranged in two systems. The top system consists of seven staves: two vocal staves (soprano and alto) and five piano staves (treble and bass clefs). The bottom system consists of seven staves: two vocal staves and five piano staves. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The score features complex piano accompaniment with arpeggiated chords and sixteenth-note patterns. A 'Solo.' marking is present above the second vocal staff in the third measure of the first system. Dynamics include 'F' (forte) in the piano parts. The score concludes with a final cadence in the piano part.

This page of musical notation is divided into two main sections, both marked "Solo." The upper section, starting from the top staff, features a complex and dense rhythmic texture. It includes several staves with intricate patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. The lower section, starting from the staff below the first "Solo" section, features a more rhythmic and melodic texture. It includes several staves with patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. The page is numbered 991 at the bottom center.

Allegretto.

Musical score for a piece in 2/4 time, marked Allegretto. The score consists of 14 staves. The first six staves are for a string quartet (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass, and Contrabass). The last eight staves are for a piano accompaniment (Right Hand and Left Hand). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. A 'Solo.' marking appears above the third staff. A 'pizz' (pizzicato) marking appears below the eighth staff. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with a double bar line at the end of the first system and another at the end of the second system.

Allegretto.

Flutes.

Hautbois

Clar.

Cors.

Cors.

Solo.

Solo.

p

p

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

a deux

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

The musical score consists of 18 staves. The top six staves (1-6) are grouped together and feature intricate rhythmic patterns with many beamed notes, likely representing a complex instrumental part. The middle six staves (7-12) include dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte), and some 'pizz' (pizzicato) markings. The bottom six staves (13-18) continue the rhythmic complexity with many beamed notes and some 'pizz' markings. The score is written in a key with two flats and a 3/4 time signature.

Flute.

Petite flute.

F

F

F

Vcllo

This musical score page features a complex arrangement of staves. At the top, two staves are labeled 'Flute.' and 'Petite flute.', both in treble clef with a key signature of two flats. Below these are several staves for strings, including Violins (labeled 'Vcllo') and other instruments. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'F' (forte). The bottom section of the page shows a grand staff with multiple staves, likely for a string ensemble or piano accompaniment, with a key signature of two flats. The overall layout is typical of a professional musical manuscript.

Flute

H-Bois.

The musical score is arranged in 15 staves. The top two staves are labeled 'Flute' and 'H-Bois.'. The Flute part begins with a dynamic of *f*. The H-Bois part begins with a dynamic of *f*. The score includes various dynamics such as *f*, *p*, *FF*, and *sF*. There are several triplet markings (3) throughout the score. The bottom of the page features the instruction 'arco FF'.

This page of musical notation consists of 15 staves. The notation is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and includes various musical symbols and markings. The first staff features a treble clef and contains a melodic line with several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' above the notes) and slurs. The second through seventh staves are arranged in pairs, with the top staff of each pair using a treble clef and the bottom staff using a bass clef. These staves contain complex rhythmic patterns, including chords and triplets, with dynamic markings such as 'F' (forte) and 'sF' (sforzando). The eighth and ninth staves are also in pairs, with the top staff in treble clef and the bottom in bass clef, continuing the complex rhythmic patterns. The tenth and eleventh staves are in pairs, with the top staff in treble clef and the bottom in bass clef, featuring more melodic lines with triplets and slurs. The twelfth and thirteenth staves are in pairs, with the top staff in treble clef and the bottom in bass clef, containing rhythmic patterns with dynamic markings 'P' (piano) and 'F'. The fourteenth and fifteenth staves are empty, with a brace on the left side of the page. At the bottom of the page, there are dynamic markings 'P', 'F', 'P', and 'F' corresponding to the staves above.

1^{er} fois.

2^e fois.

This musical score consists of 15 staves. The top four staves feature complex rhythmic patterns with many sixteenth notes. The fifth staff has a whole rest followed by a series of eighth notes. The sixth staff contains a series of eighth notes. The seventh staff has a whole rest followed by eighth notes. The eighth staff contains a series of eighth notes. The ninth staff has a whole rest followed by eighth notes. The tenth staff contains a series of eighth notes. The eleventh staff has a whole rest followed by eighth notes. The twelfth staff contains a series of eighth notes. The thirteenth staff has a whole rest followed by eighth notes. The fourteenth staff contains a series of eighth notes. The fifteenth staff has a whole rest followed by eighth notes. Dynamic markings include 'F' (forte) and 'P' (piano) throughout the score.

This musical score is arranged in two systems. The top system consists of seven staves: five treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first five staves are mostly empty, with some notes appearing in the final measure. The word "Solo." is written above the second and third staves in the final measure. The dynamic marking "p" (piano) is placed below the fourth and fifth staves in the final measure. The bottom system consists of seven staves: two grand staves (treble and bass clefs) and five individual staves. The grand staves contain a complex piano accompaniment with many notes and slurs. The individual staves below contain rhythmic patterns, likely for a harpsichord or similar keyboard instrument.

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, likely a score for a multi-instrument ensemble. The page is divided into two main systems of staves. The top system consists of six staves, and the bottom system consists of six staves. The notation is dense and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation is written in black ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The first system of staves shows a complex melodic line in the top staff, with other staves providing harmonic support. The second system of staves shows a more rhythmic and harmonic texture, with a prominent bass line in the bottom staff. The overall style is that of a classical or romantic era manuscript.

This page of a musical score, numbered 348, features a complex arrangement of staves. The top section consists of six staves, with the first three containing vocal lines and the last three being empty. The bottom section consists of ten staves, with the first three containing vocal lines and the remaining seven containing piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a prominent sixteenth-note arpeggiated figure in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand. The score is written in a key signature of two flats and a common time signature.

This musical score is arranged in a system of 15 staves. The top three staves (1-3) contain melodic lines with various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings. The middle section (staves 4-9) consists of six staves with rests, indicating that these instruments are silent during this passage. The bottom section (staves 10-15) features more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and chords. The score includes several dynamic markings, with 'FF' (fortissimo) appearing frequently. The instruction 'a deux' is written above the second staff in the later part of the score. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 3/4.

a deux

This musical score is a two-part setting, indicated by the instruction *a deux*. It consists of 14 staves. The first two staves are vocal parts, both in treble clef with a key signature of two flats. The remaining 12 staves are for instruments, arranged in pairs of two staves each. The instrument pairs include: 1) Treble and Bass clefs; 2) Treble and Bass clefs; 3) Treble and Bass clefs with a wavy line above the notes; 4) Treble and Bass clefs; 5) Treble and Bass clefs; 6) Treble and Bass clefs. The notation includes various note values, rests, and ornaments. A '3' is written below the final measure of the fifth instrument pair.

Musical score system 1, measures 1-8. The system consists of ten staves. The top three staves feature dense, rapid sixteenth-note passages, with the first staff marked with a piano (*P*) dynamic. The middle two staves contain rhythmic accompaniment with eighth-note patterns. The bottom three staves feature a more melodic line with dotted rhythms and rests, marked with *pizz* (pizzicato).

Musical score system 2, measures 9-16. This system continues the dense texture of the first system. The top three staves maintain their rapid sixteenth-note patterns. The middle two staves continue with rhythmic accompaniment. The bottom three staves feature a melodic line with dotted rhythms and rests, marked with *pizz* (pizzicato). A forte (*F*) dynamic marking appears in the eighth staff of this system.

FF

FF

FF

FF

Sotto voce.

F

Sotto voce.

F

Sotto voce.

FF

FF

arco 3

3

3

pizz

pizz

P

sF

sF

sF

pizz

This musical score is arranged in a system of 15 staves. The top two staves are vocal parts, with the upper staff in treble clef and the lower staff in bass clef. The third staff is a woodwind instrument in treble clef. The fourth and fifth staves are string instruments in treble clef. The sixth staff is a woodwind instrument in bass clef, featuring the instruction "a deux" at the beginning and "Stacc." at the end. The seventh staff is a woodwind instrument in bass clef. The eighth staff is a woodwind instrument in treble clef, also featuring "Stacc." at the end. The bottom seven staves (ninth to fifteenth) are string instruments, with the first of these staves in treble clef and the others in bass clef. The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The music consists of rhythmic patterns, primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and dynamic markings.

Flute.

Petite flute.

The musical score is arranged in a system of staves. At the top, there are two staves for woodwinds: 'Flute.' and 'Petite flute.', both in treble clef. Below these are several staves for piano accompaniment, including a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and individual bass clef staves. The piano part features a prominent 'a deux' section in the lower bass clef staff, consisting of sixteenth-note patterns. Dynamic markings such as 'Cres' (Crescendo) and 'P' (Piano) are placed throughout the score to indicate changes in volume. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks.

This page of musical score is for a string quartet, featuring 16 staves. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with frequent beaming. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Several measures contain the dynamic marking **Rinf:** (Ritardando), and the final measure of the piece is marked **FF** (Fortissimo). Performance instructions include *a deux* (two parts) and *arco* (arco). The bottom of the page features the word **Rinf:** and the page number **221**.

Flute.

H-Bois.

a deux

FF

FF

FF

sF

sF

sF

FF

sF

sF

Flute.

307

Petite Flûte.

H- Bois.

a deux

sF

sF

sF

sF

sF

sF

221

sF

sF

sF

sF

sF

sF

Adagio

Solo.

FF

PP

PP

Flute Solo.

Fl. Oc: All.^o

P

Solo.

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

arco FF

unis //

a deux

3

5

This musical score page, numbered 360, features a complex arrangement of 15 staves. The top three staves are for the right hand, and the bottom three are for the left hand. The middle staves include a section marked "a deux" and various dynamic markings like "sf" and "p". The score is written in a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The music is characterized by intricate rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs at the end of the final staff.

This page of musical notation features 18 staves. The top staves (1-10) are filled with complex rhythmic patterns, including many beamed notes and rests. The bottom staves (11-18) contain simpler rhythmic patterns, some with wavy lines above them. The score is in a key with two flats and a 3/4 time signature. A dynamic marking 'sF' is present in the fourth staff. The page number '361' is in the top right corner.

Air de danse N° 3.

Allegro.

Flutes.

Petite flute.

Hautbois.

Clarinettes
en Ut.

Cors en Sol.

Cors en Sol.

Trompettes
en Ré.

Bassons.

Trombones
et
Ophycléide.

Timbales.

Grosse caisse

Violons.

Alto.

Violoncelle.

Contre basse.

Musical score for the first system of instruments. It includes staves for Flutes, Petite flute, Hautbois, Clarinettes en Ut, Cors en Sol (two staves), Trompettes en Ré, Bassons, Trombones et Ophycléide, Timbales, and Grosse caisse. The bottom part of the system includes Violons (Violins), Alto, Violoncelle (Violoncello), and Contre basse (Double Bass). The score is in 6/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Dynamics include 'P' (piano) and 'unis' (unison).

Cors.

Bassons.

Trombones.

Solo.

Musical score for the second system of instruments. It includes staves for Cors (two staves), Bassons, Trombones, and Violins (two staves). The score continues in 6/8 time with a key signature of one sharp. Dynamics include 'P' (piano) and 'Solo'.

Flûtes.

H-Bois.

a deux

tr. *tr.*

Solo

Tutti

2.

3.

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

The image displays two systems of musical notation. Each system consists of 11 staves. The first system features a treble clef staff with melodic lines, two piano staves with chords, and three bass clef staves with rhythmic accompaniment. The second system includes a treble clef staff with melodic lines, two piano staves with chords, a bass clef staff with rests, and a final bass clef staff with rhythmic accompaniment. A 'FF' dynamic marking is present in the second system.

This page of musical notation consists of 14 staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a complex melodic line. The second and third staves are treble clefs with block chords. The fourth and fifth staves are treble clefs with block chords. The sixth and seventh staves are bass clefs with block chords. The eighth staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The ninth and tenth staves are bass clefs with rhythmic patterns. The eleventh staff is a treble clef with a complex melodic line. The twelfth and thirteenth staves are treble clefs with block chords. The fourteenth staff is a bass clef with a melodic line.

This musical score is arranged in two systems. The top system contains five staves: the first two are labeled 'Flute.' and 'Petite flute', and the remaining three are unlabeled. The bottom system contains five staves, also unlabeled. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, such as sixteenth-note runs and eighth-note figures, along with dynamic markings like 'F' (forte) and 'FF' (fortissimo). The score is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C).

A musical score for a large ensemble, consisting of 15 staves. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The top four staves are for woodwinds (flutes, oboes, and bassoons), with some parts marked 'a deux'. The middle six staves are for strings (violins I, violins II, violas, cellos, and double basses). The bottom five staves are for brass instruments (trumpets, trombones, and tubas/euphoniums). The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and dynamic markings such as 'F' (forte) and 'FF' (fortissimo). The piece concludes with a final 'FF' marking at the bottom center of the page.

This musical score consists of 14 staves. The top two staves are for a violin, with the first staff starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The next two staves are for a piano, with the third staff starting with a treble clef and the fourth with a bass clef. The bottom four staves are for a cello and double bass, with the fifth staff starting with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The word "a deux" is written above the third and fourth staves. Dynamic markings include "f" (forte) and "FF" (fortissimo). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

This musical score is arranged in a system of 14 staves. The top two staves are for woodwinds (flute and oboe), both in G major. The next two staves are for woodwinds (clarinet and bassoon), both in G major, with the instruction "a deux" written above each staff. The fifth and sixth staves are for strings (violin I and II), both in G major. The seventh and eighth staves are for strings (viola and cello), both in G major. The ninth and tenth staves are for strings (bass and double bass), both in G major. The eleventh and twelfth staves are for percussion (snare drum and tom-tom), both in G major. The thirteenth and fourteenth staves are for percussion (cymbal and triangle), both in G major. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "F" and "FF".

This musical score consists of 14 staves. The first 10 staves are piano accompaniment, with the first six in treble clef and the last four in bass clef. The bottom four staves include vocal parts and a violin part. The vocal parts are labeled 'Sotto voce' and the violin part is labeled 'Viol:'. The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various rests. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains a highly melodic line with many sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and trills. The second staff is also a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp, featuring a more rhythmic line with quarter and eighth notes. The third and fourth staves are bass clefs with a key signature of one sharp, providing harmonic support with chords and moving bass lines. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

The second system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top five staves are treble clefs with a key signature of one sharp, containing various melodic and harmonic parts. The bottom five staves are bass clefs with a key signature of one sharp, providing harmonic support. The notation is dense and includes many sixteenth notes, beamed together, and trills. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

This page of musical notation consists of 14 staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a melodic line. The next two staves are treble clef with chordal accompaniment. The next two staves are treble clef with a rhythmic accompaniment. The next two staves are bass clef with a rhythmic accompaniment. The next two staves are bass clef with a rhythmic accompaniment. The next two staves are bass clef with a rhythmic accompaniment. The next two staves are bass clef with a rhythmic accompaniment. The next two staves are bass clef with a rhythmic accompaniment. The next two staves are bass clef with a rhythmic accompaniment. The next two staves are bass clef with a rhythmic accompaniment. The next two staves are bass clef with a rhythmic accompaniment. The next two staves are bass clef with a rhythmic accompaniment. The next two staves are bass clef with a rhythmic accompaniment. The next two staves are bass clef with a rhythmic accompaniment.

Flute.

Petite flute

The musical score consists of 14 staves. The top two staves are labeled 'Flute.' and 'Petite flute'. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and eighth-note figures. Dynamic markings such as 'F' (forte) and 'FF' (fortissimo) are placed throughout the score. The notation includes slurs, accents, and phrasing marks. The bottom two staves are in bass clef and provide a harmonic foundation for the upper parts.

This musical score is arranged in two systems of seven staves each. The top system includes five treble clef staves and two bass clef staves. The bottom system includes two treble clef staves and three bass clef staves. The notation is dense, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. Dynamics are marked with 'FF' (fortissimo) in several places. There are repeat signs with first and second endings indicated by '1^{ere} fois.' and '2^e fois.' at the top right. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4.

This page of a musical score, numbered 375, contains a complex arrangement of staves. The top section consists of eight staves, with the first four in treble clef and the last four in bass clef. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. Two first endings are marked at the top right, labeled "1. fois." and "2. fois.". Below this, there are four more staves, with the first two in treble clef and the last two in bass clef. A "Solo" section is indicated on the right side of the fifth staff. The bottom section of the page features four staves, with the first two in treble clef and the last two in bass clef. The notation is dense, with many beamed notes and rests. At the bottom of the page, there are four measures with the letter "F" and a fermata symbol.

Flutes.

H-Bois.

a deux

Solo.

Tutti

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

This musical score consists of 14 staves. The top section (staves 1-10) features a complex rhythmic texture with frequent sixteenth-note patterns and slurs. The bottom section (staves 11-14) includes a dynamic marking of **FF** (fortissimo) and continues with intricate rhythmic figures. The score is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks.

The image displays two systems of musical notation. The top system consists of ten staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a complex melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. The second and third staves are also treble clefs, providing harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The fourth staff is a bass clef, continuing the accompaniment. The fifth and sixth staves are treble clefs with similar accompaniment. The seventh and eighth staves are bass clefs, with the eighth staff showing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The ninth and tenth staves are treble clefs, mirroring the first staff's complexity. The bottom system consists of six staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp, featuring a melodic line similar to the first staff of the top system. The second and third staves are treble clefs with accompaniment. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp, containing several double bar lines (//) indicating rests. The fifth and sixth staves are bass clefs with accompaniment.

Flute.

Petite flute

The musical score consists of 14 staves. The top two staves are labeled 'Flute.' and 'Petite flute'. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and eighth-note figures. Dynamic markings such as 'F' (forte) and 'FF' (fortissimo) are placed throughout the score. The notation includes slurs, accents, and phrasing marks. The bottom two staves appear to be a bass line or a lower woodwind part, also in treble clef with a one-sharp key signature.

1^{re} fois. 2^e fois.

P

F

F

F

F

F

F

1^{er} Basson.

2^d Basson.

P

F

P

F

P

pp

pizz

pizz

F

P

F

P

This musical score consists of 14 staves. The top two staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom two staves are in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The middle staves contain various musical parts, including chords and melodic lines. Dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte) are placed throughout the score. The notation includes notes, rests, and slurs. At the top right, there are markings for *1^{re} fois* and *2^e fois*. The score is densely packed with musical notation, showing a complex texture.

The musical score consists of 14 staves. The first four staves are in treble clef, and the last ten staves are in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and dynamic markings like 'F', 'pp', and 'pizz'. A specific instruction 'a deux' is written above the fourth staff. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and chords.

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello/Double Bass

p

legg.

arco

f

arco

This musical score consists of 14 staves. The top staff is marked "Col Octave." and contains a melodic line with repeated eighth-note patterns. The second staff is marked "Cres" and contains a similar melodic line. The third staff is marked "a deux" and "Cres", featuring a melodic line with repeated eighth-note patterns. The fourth staff is marked "Cres" and contains a melodic line with repeated eighth-note patterns. The fifth staff is marked "Cres" and contains a melodic line with repeated eighth-note patterns. The sixth staff is marked "Cres" and contains a melodic line with repeated eighth-note patterns. The seventh staff is marked "Cres" and contains a melodic line with repeated eighth-note patterns. The eighth staff is marked "Cres" and contains a melodic line with repeated eighth-note patterns. The ninth staff is marked "Cres" and contains a melodic line with repeated eighth-note patterns. The tenth staff is marked "Cres" and contains a melodic line with repeated eighth-note patterns. The eleventh staff is marked "Cres" and contains a melodic line with repeated eighth-note patterns. The twelfth staff is marked "Cres" and contains a melodic line with repeated eighth-note patterns. The thirteenth staff is marked "Cres" and contains a melodic line with repeated eighth-note patterns. The fourteenth staff is marked "Cres" and contains a melodic line with repeated eighth-note patterns. Dynamics include "Cres" (Crescendo) and "FF" (Fortissimo). Performance instructions include "Col Octave." and "a deux".

sf sfz sf sfz

a deux
P

a deux

This musical score consists of 13 staves. The top two staves are for the piano, with the first staff starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The next two staves are marked "a deux" and feature a dense, rhythmic texture of sixteenth-note chords. The remaining staves include a bass line with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp, and several other staves with various clefs and musical notations. Dynamic markings such as *f*, *FF*, and *F* are present throughout the score. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the bottom two staves.

This musical score is arranged in a grand staff format with 15 staves. The top two staves are treble clefs, and the bottom two are bass clefs. The middle staves are a mix of treble and bass clefs. The score is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes complex rhythmic patterns, such as sixteenth-note runs and triplets, and dynamic markings like *a deux*, *F*, and *FF*. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

This musical score consists of 13 staves. The top two staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom two staves are in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The middle five staves are in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first seven measures are marked with double bar lines (//) above the top staff. The eighth measure contains a dynamic marking of *sF* (pianissimo) in the second bass staff. The ninth through twelfth measures contain a wavy line in the second bass staff, indicating a tremolo effect. The thirteenth measure contains a dynamic marking of *sF* in the bottom-most staff. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

Musical score consisting of 14 staves. The top five staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom nine staves are in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A 'rit.' marking is present in the sixth staff, followed by five double bar lines. The page is numbered 220 at the top right and 221 at the bottom center.

N° 12. FINAL.

Andante.

Violons.

Alto.

Moïse, Pharaon,
Oziride.

Violoncelle
et
Contre basse.

Je ré - cla - me la foi pro - mi - se Phara - on n'a pas ou - bli.

é par quel serment li - é il ju - ra d'acqui - ter le bienfait de Mo - i - se

Pharaon. Je tiendrai ma pa - ro - le
je ré - cla - me la foi pro - mi - se

allez dans les dé - serts sous de tris - tes aus - pi - ce offrir vos sacri - fi - ces a ce Dieu qui vingt

ans vous laissa dans mes fers

Oziride.
Avant de quitter ce ri vage ton peuple en sortant d'escla-

sF sF sF FP

va-ge doit de nos Dieux appai-ser le courroux

rendez leur un tardif ho-

sF sF sF

mage Hé-breux devant Isis fléchis sez les genoux

Moise.
Qui nous pro-di-

guer nos ho-ma-ges a de vai-nes i-mages

tu connais mal Mo-

sF sF sF

i-se et son peuple et sa foi pour nous il n'est qu'un Dieu qu'un maitre qu'une loi
 sF sF sF

Moise.
 Je crains peu ta menace et je parle à ton
 Oziride
 Phara-on c'est l'instant de punir tant d'outrages

Amenophis. Sinaide.
 roi Oziride Ana i Redou-tez O-zi-ri-de
 Tu l'en-tends

♩ = 66 All.^o moderato.

Flutes.

Hautbois.

Clarinettes en La.

Cors en Mi.

Cors en Sol.

Trompettes en La

Bassons.

Trombones
et
Ophycléide.

Violons.

Alto.

Sinaïde.

Anaï, Marie.

Amenophis,
Eliezer, Aufide.

Pharaon, Oziride.

Moïse.

Chœur.

Violoncelle.

Contre basse.

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. It features 15 staves. The top five staves are for woodwinds: Flutes, Hautbois, Clarinettes en La, Cors en Mi, and Cors en Sol. The next three staves are for brass: Trompettes en La, Bassons, and Trombones et Ophycléide. The string section consists of Violons, Alto, and Violoncelle. The vocal section includes Sinaïde, Anaï, Marie, Amenophis, Eliezer, Aufide, Pharaon, Oziride, Moïse, and a Chœur. The bottom two staves are for the Violoncelle and Contre basse. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The tempo is marked 'All. moderato' with a metronome marking of 66. The dynamics are marked with 'f' (forte) at the beginning of several sections.

Musical score for the first system, featuring multiple staves with various instruments and a vocal line. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The score includes dynamic markings like 'P' and 'pizz', and the instruction 'Aufide.'

Musical score for the second system, including parts for Clarinet, Horns in E-flat, and Bassoons. It features a vocal line with lyrics and dynamic markings like 'FF' and 'arco'.

Clar:

Cors. en Mi

Bassons.

aux le Nil a vu rougir ses eaux et son ur - ne san - glante vo - mit avec ses flots la mort et le pou -

arco

FF

arco

FF

Musical score for the first system, featuring multiple staves with dynamic markings like "FF" and "P". The score includes vocal lines and instrumental accompaniment.

van - te l'écho répète au loin les accens de la guer - re

Musical score for the second system, including parts for Clarinet, Horns, Bassoons, and strings with dynamic markings like "pizz" and "p".

Clar: Cors. en Mi Bassons.

des foudres souterrains ont ébranlé la terre d'insectes destructeurs on voit les tourbil. L'ons s'abat tre sur nos

pizz

Clar.
Corns.
Bassons.

champs dévorer nos moissons et le vent du désert dans sa course rapide exhale le poison de son souffle homi.

arco

FF

P

ci - de Pharaon. Oziride.

Que fai - re que résoudre en ce commun et froi Punis

arco FF

pizz

Musical score for a vocal and instrumental piece. The score is written for multiple voices and instruments. It includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *ff*, and *arco*. There are also performance instructions like *Sinaide.* and *arco*. The lyrics are in French and include:

Anaï, Marie. Vous êtes père et Roi
 Pardonnez Amenophis.
 Tu connais mon ardeur
 éteuffez leur fureur Marie
 Abjurez votre cr...

pardonnez leur erreur
 reur
 monarque ouvre les yeux il en est tems en core peuple rendez hom

Musical score for a vocal and instrumental ensemble. The score consists of multiple staves. The top staves are for vocal parts, and the lower staves are for piano accompaniment. The music is written in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature. Dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *ffz* (fortissimo con zingheri) are present throughout. The lyrics are in French.

Il se peut
 O pa
 O pa
 O pa
 Quel blasphème
 mage au seul Dieu que ja do re

ff

ô douleur

tri - e

tri - e

Grâ - ce

Grâ - ce

Grâ - ce

Oziride.

Ven - gean - ce

Ven - gean - ce

Ven - gean - ce

Ven - gean - ce

Ven - gean - ce

Ven - gean - ce

Ven - gean - ce

grâ - ce clé - mence

grâ - ce clé - mence

grâ - ce clé - mence

Lsis O - siris ven - gez vous

Lsis O - siris ven - gez vous

Lsis O - siris ven - gez vous

gneur se - cou - rez nous
 gneur se - cou - rez nous

Oziride
 Sera - pis

Jeho - va Dieu
 Dieu

de la lu miè - re tu dis - po - ses des élé - ments si - gnales ta juste co - lè - re confonds cet hébreux tème
 de la lu miè - re tu dis - po - ses des élé - ments si - gnales ta juste co - lè - re confonds ce prêtres angui

Clar:

Trombones Oph:

Solo. Sotto voce.
 P P P

221

Musical score page featuring multiple staves. The upper section contains instrumental parts with dynamic markings such as **FF** and *a deux*. The lower section contains vocal parts with the following lyrics:

raire fais connaître tes jugemens
 Ain nom du Dieu vi - vant
 Amenophis.
 Pharaon. Qu'ai-je vu quel pres
 Qu'ai-je vu quel pres
 Qu'ai-je vu quel pres
 Qu'ai-je vu quel pres

smorz

smorz

smorz

smorz

smorz

P

P

PP

PP

PP

ti-ge

ti-ge

Oziride.

Moise.

Tous nos Dieux ir-ri-tés ma-nifestent leurs volon-tés. Lé-ter-nel ir-ri-té ma-ni-feste sa volon-té.

ti-ge

ti-ge

ti-ge

P

Andantino. ♩ = 63

Flutes.

Hautbois.

Clarinettes.

Cors en Mi.

Cors en La.

Trompettes
en Mi.

Bassons.

Trombones.

Violons.

Alto.

Anai.

Harpe.

Violoncelle.

Contre basse.

Je trem - ble et sou - pi - re mon

cœur se dé - chi - re fu nes - te dé - li - re mor

tel - le dou - leur Amenophis. Je trem - ble et sou - pi - re mon

Fu - nes - te dé - li - re mon

Solo.

Vcelle pizz

cœur se dé - chi - re ce jour d'hor - reur accable ac -

cœur se dé - chi - re tout ce - de à l'em - pi - re d'un

F P F P

Sinaïde.

Je trem - ble et sou - pi - re mon

ca - ble mon cœur Je trem - ble et sou - pi - re mon

la - che im - pos - teur Fu - nes - te dé - li - re mon

cœur se dé - chi - re fu - nes - te dé - li - re mor -

cœur se dé - chi - re fu - nes - te dé - li - re mor -

cœur se dé - chi - re ce jour d'hor - reur accable ac -

F P F P

tel - le dou - leur je trem - ble et sou pi - re mon
 tel - le dou - leur je trem - ble et sou pi - re mon
 ca - ble mon cœur Eliezer fu - nes - te dé li - re mon

On trem - ble on sou pi - re leur

cœur se dé - chi - re ce jour d'hor - reur acca - ble ac
 cœur se dé - chi - re funes - te dé li - re mor -
 cœur se dé - chi - re tout ce - de à l'em - pi - re d'un
 cœur se dé - chi - re tout ce - de à l'em - pi - re du

ca - ble mon cœur je tremble et sou pi - re
 tel - le dou - leur mon cœur se de -
 la - che im - pos - teur funes - te dé li - re
 mai - tre des cieux

Oh jour de deuil
 chi - re Fu - nes - te dé - li - re mor -
 Tout ce - de à l'em - pi - re du
 Tout ce - de à l'em - pi - re d'un
 funes - te dé - li - re On bra - ve l'em - pi - re du
 Fu - nes - te dé - li - re on
 Fu - nes - te dé - li - re on
 Tout ce - de à l'em - pi - re du
 Fu - nes - te dé - li - re on
 Fu - nes - te dé - li - re on
 Fu - nes - te dé - li - re on

pp
 pp
 P
 Solo. P
 P
 pizz
 pizz
 C-Basse
 pizz

et de dou - leur je tremble et sou - pi - re
tel - le dou - leur mon cœur se dé - hi - re
mai - tre des cieux
la - che im - pos - teur funeste dé - li - re
mai - tre des cieux funeste de -
bra - ve nos Dieux
bra - ve nos Dieux
mai - tre des cieux
bra - ve nos Dieux
bra - ve nos Dieux
bra - ve nos Dieux

oh jour de deuil et de dou - leur
 fu - nes - te dé - li - re mor - tel - le dou - leur
 tout cède à l'em - pi - re du mai - tre des cieux
 tout cède à l'em - pi - re d'un mai - tre des cieux
 li - re tout cède à l'em - pi - re du mai - tre des cieux
 fu - nes - te dé - li - re on bra - ve nos Dieux
 fu - nes - te dé - li - re on bra - ve nos Dieux
 tout cède à l'em - pi - re du mai - tre des cieux
 fu - nes - te dé - li - re on bra - ve nos Dieux
 fu - nes - te dé - li - re on bra - ve nos Dieux
 fu - nes - te dé - li - re on bra - ve nos Dieux

pp
 F
 F
 C-Basse
 pizz

The musical score is arranged in two systems of staves. The top system includes vocal lines for Moïse and Oziride, and instrumental accompaniment. The bottom system continues the instrumental accompaniment. The score is written in a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'All^o = $\text{♩} = 66$ '. The dynamic marking 'FF' (fortissimo) is used throughout. The lyrics are in French and include the names of the characters and their actions.

Moïse.
Pha - ra - on rem - plis ta pro

Oziride.
mes - se
Frap - pe le peu - ple hé - breux

Ha - te toi le temps
Ha - te toi le temps
Ha - te toi le temps

Récit.

Au nom du Dieu vi - vant Osiris. Au nom d'I - sis Pharaon. Eh

bien j'accomplis les ar - rêts de mes Dieux et du tien qu'on lecharge de fers et dans cet te jour

Bassons.

né_e des escla_ves Hébreux que la foule enchainé_e soit conduite à l'instant hors des murs de Memphis

Eliezer. O Ciel Amenophis. O Ciel Viens A - na i

Anai. Ja - mais A - men -

phis
 Tu m'en ré - ponds veil - le sur el - le
 Moise.
 De Ja

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, likely for a voice and piano. The score is written on 15 staves. The top two staves are for the voice, with lyrics written below them. The lyrics are: "phis", "Tu m'en ré - ponds veil - le sur el - le", "Moise.", and "De Ja". The bottom staves are for the piano accompaniment, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and chords. The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines.

The musical score consists of several staves. The top three staves are for the piano, marked with a forte (FF) dynamic. The fourth staff is the vocal line, with lyrics: "cob", "vous", "è", "tes", "les", "fils". The fifth staff is the piano accompaniment, also marked with FF. The bottom two staves are for the bass line, marked with sf (sforzando) dynamics. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Flutes.

Petite flute.

Hautbois.

Clarinettes en La.

Cors en Mi.

Cors en La.

Trompettes en Mi.

Bassons.

Trombones et Ophycléide.

Timballes en Mi
Grosse caisse.

Violons.

Alto.

Sinaïde.

Anai.

Marie.

Amenophis.

Eliezer.

Aufide.

Pharaon.

Oziride.

Moïse.

Chœur.

Violoncelle et
Contre basse.

Dieu sou - tiens leur ar - deur qui chancelle

Dieu sou - tiens mon ar - deur qui chancelle

Dieu sou - tiens mon ar - deur qui chancelle

Dé - trui - sons u - ne ra - ce ré - belle

Dieu sou - tiens mon ar - deur qui chancelle

Dé - trui - sons u - ne ra - ce ré - belle

Dé - trui - sons u - ne ra - ce ré - belle

Dé - trui - sez u - ne ra - ce ré - belle

Votre ardeur votre foi chan - cel - le

Dé - trui - sons u - ne ra - ce ré - belle

Dé - trui - sons u - ne ra - ce ré - belle

Dé - trui - sons u - ne ra - ce ré - belle

toi qui vois leur œil dans leurs combats
 toi qui vois mon œil dans mes combats
 sous les fers qui chargent nos bras
 et li-vrons nos cap-tifs autre pas
 sous les fers qui chargent nos bras
 et li-vrons nos cap-tifs autre pas
 et li-vrons nos cap-tifs autre pas
 et li-vrez nos cap-tifs autre pas
 vous crai-gnez les fers le tré-pas
 et li-vrons nos cap-tifs autre pas
 et li-vrons nos cap-tifs autre pas
 et li-vrons nos cap-tifs autre pas

Clar:

Cors en Mi.

Bassons. Solo

blez d'amour et de zè - le da Seigneur la voix vous ap - pe - le de Mo - i - se sui - vez les

Flutes.

H-Bois.

Clar:

Cors.

Bas:

Anai.

Marie. Ah j'en tends ta voix qui m'appe - le et bientôt du peu - ple fi

Amenophis. Mais de Dieu la voix nous ap - pe - le il rem - plit nos cœurs de son

Eliezer. Quoi tu veux me fuir o cru - el - le mal - gré toi tendre et fi -

pas Mais de Dieu la voix nous ap - pe - le il rem - plit nos cœurs de son

The first system of the musical score consists of seven staves. The top three staves are vocal parts, and the bottom four staves are piano accompaniment. The music is in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 3/4 time signature. The vocal lines begin with a melodic phrase, and the piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

dè - le au dé - sert je sui - vrai les pas

ze - le nous bra - vons les fers le tré pas

dè - le je sui - vrai pour tou - jours tes pas

ze - le nous bra - vons les fers le tré pas

Allez marchez

Allez marchez

zè - le nous bra - vons les fers le tré pas

Al - lez al - lez mar - chez mar -

Al - lez al - lez mar - chez mar -

Al - lez al - lez mar - chez mar -

Solo.

Allez qu'on les entraîne au loin dans les déserts
 le ciel bénit ma chaîne

Allez qu'on les entraîne au loin dans les déserts
 le ciel bénit ma chaîne

Allez qu'on les entraîne au loin dans les déserts
 le ciel bénit ma chaîne

Allez qu'on les entraîne au loin dans les déserts
 le ciel bénit ma chaîne

chez
 chez
 chez

The musical score consists of 14 staves. The top two staves are for vocal parts, with lyrics written below them. The middle six staves are for piano accompaniment, with some staves containing lyrics. The bottom two staves are for a bass line. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. The lyrics are: "serts", "ob - jet d'horreur de haine", "qu'ils meurent dans les", "et dieu malgré leur haine", "sau - ra briser nos fers". There are dynamic markings 'F' (forte) on the piano staves.

Flute.

Petite flute.

Cres

a deux

F Solo

Cres P

Cres

fers

fers

fers

fers

fers

Al - lez qu'on les en - traine

au loin dans les dé - serts

Al - lez qu'on les en - traine

au loin dans les dé - serts

Al - lez qu'on les en - traine

au loin dans les dé - serts

Musical score for the instrumental introduction, featuring multiple staves with complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings like "F" and "a deux".

serts ob_ jet d'horreur de haine qu'ils meurent dans les
 serts et dieu malgré leur haine sau_ ra bri_ ser nos
 serts et dieu malgré leur haine sau_ ra bri_ ser nos
 serts ob_ jet d'horreur de haine qu'ils meurent dans les
 serts et dieu malgré leur haine sau_ ra bri_ ser nos
 serts ob_ jet d'horreur de haine qu'ils meurent dans les
 serts ob_ jet d'horreur de haine qu'ils meurent dans les
 serts et dieu malgré leur haine sau_ ra bri_ ser nos

ob_ jet d'horreur de haine qu'ils meurent dans les
 ob_ jet d'horreur de haine qu'ils meurent dans les
 ob_ jet d'horreur de haine qu'ils meurent dans les

fers dieu sou - tiens leur ardeur qui chancel - le toi qui vois leur coeur leurs com
 fers ciel sou - tiens notre ardeur qui chancel - le sous les fers qui chargent nos
 fers ciel sou - tiens notre ardeur qui chancel - le sous les fers qui chargent nos
 fers dé - trui - sons u - ne ra - ce ré - bel - le et li - vrons nos cap - tifs au tré -
 fers ciel sou - tiens notre ardeur qui chancel - le sous les fers qui chargent nos
 fers dé - trui - sons u - ne ra - ce ré - bel - le et li - vrons nos cap - tifs au tré -
 fers dé - trui - sons u - ne ra - ce ré - bel - le et li - vrons nos cap - tifs au tré -
 fers dé - trui - sons u - ne ra - ce ré - bel - le et li - vrons nos cap - tifs au tré -
 fers vo - tre ar - deur vo - tre foi chan - cel - le vous crai - gnez les fers le tré -
 dé - trui - sons u - ne ra - ce ré - bel - le et li - vrons nos cap - tifs au tré -
 dé - trui - sons u - ne ra - ce ré - bel - le et li - vrons nos cap - tifs au tré -
 dé - trui - sons u - ne ra - ce ré - bel - le et li - vrons nos cap - tifs au tré -

a deux

a deux

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

FF

bats de nos dieux la voix nous ap-pe-le Je-ho-va ne les dé-fendra

bras bravons bravons les fers le tré

bras bravons bravons les fers le tré

pas et li-vrons nos cap-tifs au tré

bras bravons bravons les fers le tré

pas de nos dieux la voix nous ap-pe-le Je-ho-va ne les dé-fendra

pas ah de nos dieux la voix nous ap-pe-le Je-ho-va ne les dé-fendra

pas ah de nos dieux la voix nous ap-pe-le Je-ho-va ne les dé-fendra

pas Je-ho-va ne les dé-fendra

pas ah de nos dieux la voix nous ap-pe-le Je-ho-va ne les dé-fendra

Musical score for a choir with piano accompaniment. The score is written in G major and 4/4 time. It features multiple vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are in French and include the phrase "Je-ho-va le tré-pas dé-truons". The score includes dynamic markings such as *sf* (sforzando), *p* (piano), and *pp* (pianissimo). There are also performance instructions like "Sotto voce" and "Saltato voce". The page number 427 is in the top right corner.

ff

sf

Sotto voce

Clar:

Cors en Mi.

Bassons. Solo.

blez d'amour et de zè - le du Seigneur la voix vous ap - pe - le de Mo - i - se sui - vez les

Flutes.

H-Bois.

Clar:

Cors.

Bas:

Anai.

Marie. Ah j'en tends ta voix qui ap - pe - le et bientôt du peu - ple fi -

Amenophis. Mais de Dieu la voix nous ap - pe - le il rem - plit nos cœurs de son

Eliezer. Quoi tu veux me fuir o cru - el - le mal - gré toi tendre et fi -

pas Mais de Dieu la voix nous ap - pe - le il rem - plit nos cœurs de son

dé - le au dé - sert je sui - vrai les pas
zé - le nous bra - vons les fers le tré pas
dé - le je sui - vrai pour tou - jours tes pas
zé - le nous bra - vons les fers le tré pas

Allez marchez
Allez marchez

zé - le nous bra - vons les fers le tré pas
Al - lez al - lez mar - chez mar -
Al - lez al - lez mar - chez mar -
Al - lez al - lez mar - chez mar -

Solo.

p

F

Al - lez qu'on les en - traine au loin dans les dé -

le ciel bénit ma chaîne al - lons dans les dé - serts

le ciel bénit ma chaîne al - lons dans les dé - serts

al - lez qu'on les en - traine au loin dans les dé -

le ciel bénit ma chaîne al - lons dans les dé - serts

al - lez qu'on les en - traine au loin dans les dé -

al - lez qu'on les en - traine au loin dans les dé -

al - lez qu'on les en - traine au loin dans les dé -

le ciel bénit ma chaîne al - lons dans les dé - serts

chez

chez

chez

celle

F

Flute.

Petite flute.

Cres

a deux

F Solo

Cres P

Cres

fers

al - lez qu'on les en - traine

le ciel bénit ma chaîne

le ciel bénit ma chaîne

fers

al - lez qu'on les en - traine

le ciel bénit ma chaîne

fers

al - lez qu'on les en - traine

fers

al - lez qu'on les en - traine

fers

al - lez qu'on les en - traine

le ciel bénit ma chaîne

Al - lez qu'on les en - traine

au loin dans les dé - serts

Al - lez qu'on les en - traine

au loin dans les dé - serts

Al - lez qu'on les en - traine

au loin dans les dé - serts

serts ob- jet d'horreur de haine qu'ils meurent dans les

serts et dieu malgré leur haine sau- ra bri- ser nos

serts et dieu malgré leur haine sau- ra bri- ser nos

serts ob- jet d'horreur de haine qu'ils meurent dans les

serts et dieu malgré leur haine sau- ra bri- ser nos

serts ob- jet d'horreur de haine qu'ils meurent dans les

serts ob- jet d'horreur de haine qu'ils meurent dans les

serts ob- jet d'horreur de haine qu'ils meurent dans les

serts et dieu malgré leur haine sau- ra bri- ser nos

ob- jet d'horreur de haine qu'ils meurent dans les fers

ob- jet d'horreur de haine qu'ils meurent dans les fers

ob- jet d'horreur de haine qu'ils meurent dans les fers

F 221

Musical score for piano and strings. The score consists of multiple staves. The piano part is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 2/4 time signature. It features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *a deux* (two voices). The string part is written in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing harmonic support with sustained chords and rhythmic patterns.

bats dieu sou - tiens leur ar - deur qui chancel - le toi qui vois leur cœur leurs com -

bras ciel sou - tiens notre ardeur qui chancel - le sous les fers qui chargent nos

bras ciel sou - tiens notre ardeur qui chancel - le sous les fers qui chargent nos

pas dé - trui - sons u - ne ra - ce ré - bel - le et li - vrons nos cap - tifs au tre -

bras ciel sou - tiens notre ardeur qui chancel - le sous les fers qui chargent nos

pas dé - trui - sons u - ne ra - ce ré - bel - le et li - vrons nos cap - tifs au tre -

pas dé - trui - sons u - ne ra - ce ré - bel - le et li - vrons nos cap - tifs au tre -

pas dé - trui - sons u - ne ra - ce ré - bel - le et li - vrons nos cap - tifs au tre -

pas vo - tre ar - deur vo - tre foi chan - cel - le vous erai - guez les fers le tre -

pas dé - trui - sons u - ne ra - ce ré - bel - le et fi - vrons nos cap - tifs au tre -

pas dé - trui - sons u - ne ra - ce ré - bel - le et li - vrons nos cap - tifs au tre -

pas dé - trui - sons u - ne ra - ce ré - bel - le et li - vrons nos cap - tifs au tre -

a deux
 ar deux
 FF FF FF FF FF FF
 brats de nos dieux la voix nous ap-pe-le Je-ho-va ne les dé-fendra
 bras bravons bravons bravons les fers le tré
 bras bravons bravons bravons les fers le tré
 pas et li-vrons nos cap-tifs au tré-
 bras bravons bravons bravons les fers le tré
 pas de nos dieux la voix nous ap-pe-le Je-ho-va ne les dé-fendra
 pas ah de nos dieux la voix nous ap-pe-le Je-ho-va ne les dé-fendra
 pas ah de nos dieux la voix nous ap-pe-le Je-ho-va ne les dé-fendra
 pas pas Je-ho-va ne les dé-fendra
 pas pas de nos dieux la voix nous ap-pe-le Je-ho-va ne les dé-fendra
 pas pas Je-ho-va ne les dé-fendra
 pas pas ah de nos dieux la voix nous ap-pe-le Je-ho-va ne les dé-fendra

pas al - lez al - lez qu'on les en - traîne au loin au loindans les dé - serts ob - jet d'hor - reur d'hor -

pas le ciel le ciel

pas le ciel le ciel

pas al - lez al - lez qu'on les en - traîne au loin au loindans les dé - serts ob - jet d'hor - reur d'hor -

pas le ciel le ciel

pas au loin au loindans les dé - serts

pas al - lez al - lez qu'on les en - traîne

pas ob - jet d'hor - reur d'hor -

pas le ciel le ciel

pas ob - jet d'hor - reur d'hor -

pas au loin au loindans les dé - serts

pas al - lez al - lez qu'on les en - traîne

The first system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top two staves are vocal lines, and the remaining eight staves are for piano accompaniment. The music is in a major key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 4/4 time signature. The piano part features a complex texture with many chords and moving lines.

reur de hainequ'ils meurent dans les fers al - lez al - lezqu'on les en - traîne au loin au

le ciel sau - ra bri - ser nos fers le ciel

le ciel sau - ra bri - ser nos fers le ciel

reur de hainequ'ils meurent dans les fers al - lez al - lezqu'on les en - traîne au loin au

le ciel sau - ra bri - ser nos fers le ciel

qu'ils meurent dans les fers au loin au

qu'ils meurent dans les fers al - lez al - lezqu'on les en - traîne

reur de hainequ'ils meurent dans les fers le ciel

le ciel sau - ra bri - ser nos fers le ciel

reur de hainequ'ils meurent dans les fers

qu'ils meurent dans les fers au loin au

qu'ils meurent dans les fers al - lez al - lezqu'on les en - traîne

reur de hainequ'ils meurent dans les fers

qu'ils meurent dans les fers

qu'ils meurent dans les fers al - lez al - lezqu'on les en - traîne

qu'ils meurent dans les fers

qu'ils meurent dans les fers al - lez al - lezqu'on les en - traîne

qu'ils meurent dans les fers

qu'ils meurent dans les fers al - lez al - lezqu'on les en - traîne

qu'ils meurent dans les fers

qu'ils meurent dans les fers al - lez al - lezqu'on les en - traîne

qu'ils meurent dans les fers

qu'ils meurent dans les fers al - lez al - lezqu'on les en - traîne

qu'ils meurent dans les fers

Musical score for the first system, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment with multiple staves.

loindans les dé - serts ob - jet d'hor - reur d'hor - reur de hainequils meu - rent dans les
 le ciel le ciel sau - ra bri - ser nos
 le ciel le ciel sau - ra bri - ser - nos
 loindans les dé - serts ob - jet d'hor - reur d'hor - reur de hainequils meu - rent dans les
 le ciel le ciel sau - ra bri - ser nos
 loindans les dé - serts qu'ils meu - rent dans les
 qu'ils meu - rent dans les
 ob - jet d'hor - reur d'hor - reur de hainequils meu - rent dans les
 le ciel le ciel sau - ra bri - ser nos
 loindans les dé - serts ob - jet d'hor - reur d'hor - reur de hainequils meu - rent dans les
 qu'ils meu - rent dans les
 qu'ils meu - rent dans les

fers qu'on les en - trai - ne qu'on les en - trai - ne qu'ils meurent dans
 fers dans les dé - serts dans les dé - serts dans les dé - serts
 fers dans les dé - serts dans les dé - serts dans les dé - serts
 fers qu'on les en - trai - ne qu'on les en - trai - ne qu'on les en - trai -
 fers dans les dé - serts dans les dé - sert dans les dé - serts
 fers qu'on les en - trai - ne qu'on les en - trai - ne qu'on les en - trai - ne qu'ils meurent
 fers qu'on les en - trai - ne qu'on les en - trai - ne qu'on les en - trai - ne qu'ils meurent
 fers dans les dé - serts dans les dé - serts dans les dé - sertssaura bri -
 fers qu'on les en - trai - ne qu'on les en - trai - ne qu'ils meurent dans
 fers qu'on les en - trai - ne qu'on les en - trai - ne qu'ils meurent dans
 fers qu'on les en - trai - ne qu'on les en - trai - ne qu'ils meurent

les fers qu'ils meu - rent dans les fers qu'on les en
 sau - ra bri - ser sau - ra bri - ser nos fers dans les dé
 sau - ra bri - ser sau - ra bri - ser bri - ser mes fers dans les dé
 ne qu'ils meurent dans les fers qu'ils meu - rent dans les fers qu'on les en
 sau - ra bri - ser sau - ra bri - ser bri - ser nos fers dans les dé
 dans les fers qu'ils meu - rent dans les fers qu'on les en - trai
 dans les fers qu'ils meu - rent dans les fers qu'on les en - trai
 dans les fers qu'ils meu - rent dans les fers qu'on les en - trai
 ser nos fers sau - ra bri - ser bri - ser nos fers dans le dé
 les fers qu'ils meu - rent dans les fers qu'on les en
 les fers qu'ils meu - rent dans les fers qu'on les en
 dans les fers qu'ils meu - rent dans les fers qu'on les en - trai

traï - ne qu'on les en - traï - ne qu'ils meurent dans les fers -
 serts dans les dé - serts dans les dé - serts saura bri - ser sau -
 serts dans les dé - serts, dans les dé - serts saura bri - ser sau -
 traï - ne qu'on les en - traï - ne qu'on les en - traï - ne qu'ils meurent dans les fers -
 serts dans les dé - serts saura bri - ser sau -
 ne qu'on les en - traï - ne qu'on les en - traï - ne qu'ils meurent dans les fers qu'ils
 ne qu'on les en - traï - ne qu'on les en - traï - ne qu'ils meurent dans les fers
 ne qu'on les en - traï - ne qu'on les en - traï - ne qu'ils meurent dans les fers
 serts dans les dé - serts dans les dé - serts saura bri - ser nos fers sau -
 traï - ne qu'on les en - traï - ne qu'ils meurent dans les fers
 traï - ne qu'on les en - traï - ne qu'ils meurent dans les fers
 ne qu'on les en - traï - ne qu'on les en - traï - ne qu'ils meurent dans les fers

qu'ils meu- rent dans les fers al- lez al- lez dans les dé-
 bri- ser nos fers le ciel sau- ra bri- ser nos
 ra bri- ser bri- ser nos fers le ciel sau- ra bri- ser nos
 fers qu'ils meu- rent dans les fers al- lez al- lez dans les dé-
 ra bri- ser bri- ser nos fers le ciel sau- ra bri- ser nos
 meu- rent dans les fers al- lez al- lez dans les dé-
 qu'ils meu- rent dans les fers al- lez al- lez dans les dé-
 qu'ils meu- rent dans les fers al- lez al- lez dans les dé-
 ra bri- ser bri- ser nos fers le ciel sau- ra bri- ser nos
 qu'ils meu- rent dans les fers al- lez al- lez dans les dé-
 qu'ils meu- rent dans les fers al- lez al- lez dans les dé-
 qu'ils meu- rent dans les fers al- lez al- lez dans les dé-
 qu'ils meu- rent dans les fers al- lez al- lez dans les dé-

serts qu'ils meurent dans les fers al-lez al-lez dans les dé-
 fers sau-ra bri-ser nos fers le ciel sau-ra bri-ser nos
 fers sau-ra bri-ser nos fers le ciel sau-ra bri-ser nos
 serts qu'ils meurent dans les fers al-lez al-lez dans les dé-
 fers sau-ra bri-ser nos fers le ciel sau-ra bri-ser nos
 serts qu'ils meurent dans les fers al-lez al-lez dans les dé-
 serts qu'ils meurent dans les fers al-lez al-lez dans les dé-
 fers sau-ra bri-ser nos fers le ciel sau-ra bri-ser nos
 serts qu'ils meurent dans les fers al-lez al-lez dans les dé-
 serts qu'ils meurent dans les fers al-lez al-lez dans les dé-
 serts qu'ils meurent dans les fers al-lez al-lez dans les dé-

A page of musical score for a choir and orchestra. The score consists of 16 staves. The top five staves are for the vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass, and Bass), each marked with *sf*. The bottom six staves are for the orchestra, including strings, woodwinds, and brass. The lyrics are in French and are repeated across the vocal staves.

Lyrics (repeated):
 serts qu'ils meurent dans les fers oui dans les fers oui dans les
 fers sau-ra bri-ser nos fers bri-ser nos fers bri-ser nos
 fers sau-ra bri-ser nos fers bri-ser nos fers bri-ser no
 serts qu'ils meurent dans les fers oui dans les fers oui dans les
 fers sau-ra bri-ser nos fers bri-ser nos fers bri-ser nos
 serts qu'ils meurent dans les fers oui dans les fers oui dans les
 serts qu'ils meurent dans les fers oui dans les fers oui dans les
 fers sau-ra bri-ser nos fers bri-ser nos fers bri-ser nos
 serts qu'ils meurent dans les fers oui dans les fers oui dans les
 serts qu'ils meurent dans les fers oui dans les fers oui dans les

The first system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top five staves are for the vocal parts, and the bottom five are for the piano accompaniment. The music is in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 3/4 time signature. The piano part features a complex, rhythmic accompaniment with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The vocal parts have melodic lines with some rests. A dynamic marking 'a deux' is present in the middle of the system.

The second system of the musical score continues the composition. It features the same ten-staff layout. The piano accompaniment remains highly rhythmic and complex. The vocal parts continue their melodic lines. There are several dynamic markings, including 'a deux' and 'p' (piano), and various articulation marks like slurs and accents. The system concludes with a double bar line.

ACTE 4^{me}

Andantino. ♩ = 69

Flûtes. *f* *ff*

Hautbois. *f* *ff*

Clarinettes.
en Si b. Solo. *ff* *ff*

Corsen Mi b. Solo. *ff* *ff*

Cors en Mi b. *ff* *ff*

Trompettes.
en Si b. *ff* *ff*

Bassons. Sotto voce. *ff* *ff*

Trombones.

Ophicléide.

Timballes.
en Mi b. Andantino. ♩ = 69

Violons. Sotto voce.

Alto. Sotto voce.

Anai.

Amenophis.

Basse. Andantino. ♩ = 69. Sotto voce.

Violone

Violone musical score with four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present at the beginning.

Flutes.
Hautb.: Solo
Clar.
Cors.
Tromp.
Bassons.
Tromb.
Ophic.
Timb.
Viol.
Bassi.
Pizzi

Flutes, Hautb., Clar., Cors., Tromp., Bassons, Tromb., Ophic., Timb., Viol., Bassi, Pizzi musical score. The Hautb. part has a "Solo" marking. The Cors., Tromp., Bassons, Tromb., and Ophic. parts have a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The Pizzi part has a dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo). The Viol. part has a dynamic marking of *f*. The Bassi part has a dynamic marking of *pp*.

Hautb. Solo.

Hautb. Solo musical score with four staves. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom three are in bass clef. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present at the beginning.

The first system of the score consists of five staves. The top staff has a complex melodic line with sixteenth-note runs and slurs. The second staff continues with similar rhythmic patterns. The third and fourth staves provide harmonic support with eighth-note accompaniment. The bottom staff is the bass line, featuring a steady eighth-note pattern.

The second system introduces several instrument-specific parts. The top staff is labeled "Fl: Solo." and contains a highly technical passage with many sixteenth notes and triplets. Below it, the "Hautb." (oboe) part has a similar rhythmic texture. The "Clar." (clarinet) part is mostly rests. The "Corsen Mi b" (trumpets in B-flat) part has a few notes, with "Solo." markings. The "Bassons" (bassoons) part also has "Solo." markings and a few notes. The bottom three staves continue the general accompaniment from the first system.

The third system continues the instrumental parts. The "Fl." (flute) part has a more melodic line with some trills. The "Hautb." part has a similar rhythmic pattern. The "Cors." (trumpets) part has rests. The "Bassons" part has rests. The bottom three staves continue the general accompaniment.

Flutes. *f*

Hautb. *f*

Clar. *f*

Cors. *f*

Tromp: *f*

Bassons. *f* a. 2.

Tromb: *ff*

Ophic: *ff*

Timb: *ff*

f tr

Viol: *f* tr

C.B. *f*

This page of musical notation consists of 15 staves. The notation is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The staves are arranged in a system with a double bar line between the 5th and 6th staves, and another between the 10th and 11th staves. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The word "Solo." is written above the 3rd and 6th staves. Dynamic markings include *p*, *pp*, *f*, and *ff*. The notation is dense and includes many slurs and ties. The page is numbered 452 at the top left and 221 at the bottom center.

Recit.

Musical score for the first system, featuring multiple staves with various musical notations including dynamics like 'ff' and 'Solo'.

Récit.

Musical score for the second system, featuring vocal lines with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

Anai.

Où me conduisez-vous?

dissipez mon effroi

Récit.

Musical score for the third system, featuring a 'Sotto voce' section.

Flûtes

Hautb.

Clar. Solo.

Solo.

Cors.

Tromp.

Bassons.

Aménophis.

Que peux-tu craindre près de moi près de l'amant qui ta do-re Je pour

Changez en Sol

rais comman-der et c'est moi qui t'implo-re C'est moi qui ne veux t'ob-te-nir que des mains de ce.

Hautb.

Andantino

Solo

lui que je devrais punir. **Andantino.** Quoi je pourrais revoir et Moïse et ma

mère **Récit.**
Al' instant même en ce sé jour qu'ils te rendent à mon amour et j'en freins l'ordre de mon père du courroux immor

tel des pretres de Memphis je sauve les hébreux proscrits qu'importe à mon amour le clat qui men vi

Fl. Solo.

Hautb. Solo.

Cors en Sol.

Bassons. Solo.

ronne...! tai mer tai mer Te possé - der est mon u - ni - que

loi. dès ce jour je fais voeu de renoncer au trône ou de n'y monter qu'avec toi.

Adagio. ♩ = 76

N° 13. DUO.

Flûtes.

Hautbois et Clarinettes en Si b

Cors en Sol.

Bassons Trombones Ophicléide.

Violons. Adagio

Alto.

Anä. Jour fu nes te loi seru el le mon cou ra ge mon cou rage he las d'un cel le

Aménophis.

Violoncelles. Adagio ♩ = 76

C. Basse.

Flûte.

Hautb.

Clar.

Cors.

Bassons. Solo.

Viol. C. B.

Violone.

Tutti

221

Du ne vie

dou tes sois moi fi del le et par ta re mon ar deur

Bassons

time infor - tu né - - e daignez plaindre la des - ti né - e Dieu m'ap -
 Ah dis - si - pes te allar - mes plus de doutes plus de larmes

Hautb:

Clar:

- pelle et cet - te jour né - - e nous sé pa - re nous sé -
 Ah dis - si - peste allar - mes plus de crai - tes plus de lar - mes de ton a -

Flûtes

Hautb.

Clar.

Cors.

Bassons.

Tromb.

Ophic.

- pa - re et pour ja mais oui ce jour nous se pa - re et pour jamais oui pour ja -

- mant ac cepte les bien faits. ac cepte les bien faits

mais Dieu puis sant Dieu de clé men ce ah! ra ni ne na

Dieu ven geur de l'in cen ce pré tez lui votr

Cors en Sol.

tan - ce pré - te moi ton as - sis. - tan - ce et sou - tiens mon fai - ble.
 - tan - ce ra - ni mez son es - pé - ran - ce pro - tè - gez ma vive ar -

Flûte.
 Hautb.
 Clar. Solo
 Cors
 Basson.
 Tromb.
 Ophic.
 Arco.
 Pizzi.
 Arco.
 Pizzi.
 Arco.
 Pizzi.
 cœur jour fines - te loi cruel - le douleur mortel - le Dieu puissant Dieu de cé -
 - leur plus de craintes plus de larmes A - na - i sèche tes larmes viens par - ta - ger mon bon - heur Dieu vengeur de l'in - no

men - ce ah ra ni - me ma cons - tan - ce pré - te moi ton as - sis tan - ce et sou -
 - cen - ce prétez lui votre as - sis - tan - ce ra - ni - mez son es - pé - ran - ce pro - te

Flûte.
 Hautb.
 Clar.
 Cors.
 Bassons.
 Tromb.
 Ophic.

Arco.
 Arco.
 Arco.
 Arco.

tiens mon fai - ble cœur Dieu implo - re ta fa - veur prends pitié de mon mal - heur ah! plains ma dou -
 - gez ma vive ar - deur protégez protégez mon ar - deur protégez pro - tégez mon ar - deur cal - mez ma dou -

All^o Brillante.

Flûtes.
Hautb.
Clar.
Cors en Sol.
Cors en Ut.
Tromp.
Bassons.
Tromb.
Ophic.

Clar: en Ut.

All^o Brillante.

leur.
leur.

Viol. C.B.

Flûtes.
Clar: et Hautb.
Cor en Ut.
Tromp.
Bassons.

entends - tu ces chants dal - lé - gres - se

Flûte

Hautb.

Clar.

Cors en Sol.

Cors en Ut.

Tromp.

Récit.

Anai.

C'est Mo - i - se.

Aménophis

Il se croit au terme de ses vœux

Il va l'entendre

Puisse un jour orgueil, leux ne pas changer ce jour heureux

en jour de deuil et de tris - tes se -

Récit.

Violons.

Alto.

Anä.

Marie.

Aménophis.

Moïse.

Basses.

Ce grand jour mes en fans ter mi ne vos mal heurs Sous la con dui te de Mo i se

Moderato.

Marie.

seu le jy ver se rai des pleurs A na i ma

bientot vous entre rez dans la ter re pro mi se.

Moderato.

fil le ché ri e vic ti me d'un a mour impi e hors des murs de Mem phis n'a point sui vi nos pas Moïse

Dieu

221

sp

Anaï.

elle est à vos ge noux
Marie.

Ma fille o joie ma tendu e Ana i m'est rendu e

veillera sur elle

sp

B.

Allegro.

f

Anaï.

vous voyez mon libèra teur

Aménophis.

Ecoute letems pres se et je viens à voi

Allegro.

ni soit lesei gneur

Améno phis

p

toi m'expliquersans dé tour tu vois pour A na i jusqu'où va mon a mour je pos se dois l'objet de ma ten

dressé je pouvais la forcer à vivre sous ma loi j'ai voulu la tenir de toi j'ai voulu con

f

crer sous les yeux de sa mère les sermens d'un hymen Moïse. que réproouve ton père

f

Moderato.

A na i va choisir en ce jour en ce lieu entre Si na ide et Ma ri e entre Memphis et sa patri e

Moderato.
p

entre son amant et son Dieu d'un mot je pourrais te confondre A na i seule doit répondre.

f *p*

This musical score page contains the following parts and markings:

- Woodwinds:** Cors en Mi (Horn in E), Cors en Sol (Horn in G), and Bassoon (Bassoon in G).
- Strings:** Violone C. B. (Violone in C major/B minor).
- Other Parts:** Pizzicato (Pizz.) for strings and Arco (Arco) for the lower strings.
- Dynamic Markings:** *ff* (fortissimo) is used extensively for the woodwinds and strings. *p* (piano) is used for the vocal line and some string passages.
- Vocal Line:** The lyrics are: "Ciel que vais-je de venir? suis-je as sez in".
- Tempo/Character:** The score includes various articulation marks such as slurs and accents.

This page of musical notation is a page from a score, likely for a symphony or opera. It features a variety of instruments and a vocal line. The notation includes complex rhythmic patterns, such as sixteenth-note runs and chords, and dynamic markings like *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo). The vocal line includes the lyrics: "for tu né e Quel tour ment quel a ve". The page is numbered 221 at the bottom.

Musical score for the first system, featuring piano accompaniment and vocal lines. The piano part includes a complex rhythmic pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The vocal line is marked with *pp* and includes the lyrics "nir?" and "C. B.". A *Sotto voce* instruction is present above the piano part. The system concludes with a *Pizz.* instruction.

Musical score for the second system, featuring piano accompaniment and vocal lines. The piano part continues with a complex rhythmic pattern. The vocal line includes the lyrics "pas je vois la bi-me Tout es poir fuit sans re-tour sous mes pas je vois la". The system concludes with a *Pizz.* instruction.

Clar. =

Cors en Sol =

Bassons. =

pp

pp

pp

b \flat

pp

Flûtes.

Hautb.

Clar.

Cors

Bas.

voir et de la-mour Ah sau-ve la vic-ti-me du de-voir et de la

Fl: *ff*

Hautb: *ff*

Clar: *ff* *pp* Solo.

Cors: *ff* *pp* Solo.

Tromp: *ff* Solo.

Bassons: *pp*

Tromb: *ff*

ff *p*

ff *p*

ff *p*

#a *ff* *p*

mour Du de voir et de la mour Quelle hor

Arco. *ff* Pizzi.

Solo.

ri - ble des - ti né e Suis je as sez in for - tu né e? Ciel que vais je de ve

Musical score for a piece, likely a vocal and piano work. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of several staves:

- Vocal Line:** The vocal line is written in the upper staves. The lyrics are: "Du de voir et de la mour Du de voir et". The melody is simple and lyrical.
- Piano Accompaniment:** The piano part is written in the lower staves. It features a prominent bass line with long notes and a more active treble line with sixteenth-note patterns. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano).
- Performance Instructions:** The score includes instructions such as "Pizzi" (pizzicato) and "Arco" (arco), indicating changes in the piano's playing technique.
- Structure:** The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. There are repeat signs (double bars) at the end of the piece.

A handwritten musical score for voice and piano. The score is written on 14 staves. The top two staves are for the voice, with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom two staves are for the piano, with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics are written below the voice staves: "de la - - - - - mour Du de - - - - - voir et de la - - - - - mour." The music features various note values, including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and accidentals. There are also some performance markings like slurs and accents.

This page of a handwritten musical score features 15 staves. The top five staves are for string instruments (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Contrabasso), each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The next two staves are for woodwinds (Flute and Clarinet), also with treble clefs and a key signature of one sharp. The following two staves are for bassoon and double bass, both with bass clefs and a key signature of one sharp. The bottom three staves are for vocal parts, with lyrics written below the notes. The score is marked with a forte (*ff*) dynamic throughout. The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and sustained notes. The lyrics "et" and "de la" are visible in the vocal staves.

This musical score page, numbered 478, contains a complex arrangement for piano and voice. The piano accompaniment is written across several staves, featuring dense rhythmic textures with frequent sixteenth-note patterns and chords. The vocal line, positioned in the lower half of the page, includes the lyrics: "mour du de voir et de la mour du de voir et de la mour et de la mour et de la". The score is marked with various dynamics, including fortissimo (*ff*) and piano (*p*). A section labeled "C.B." (Cadenza) is indicated in the lower left. The page concludes with a series of piano dynamics: *f p f p f p f p f p f p ff*.

This musical score page features a piano accompaniment at the top and several vocal parts below. The piano part includes various dynamics such as *pp* and *ff*, and articulations like *Pizz.* and *Arco.*. The vocal parts are for characters named Marie, Aménophis, Eliézer, Moïse, and Anaï. The lyrics are in French and include phrases like "mour et de la mour", "Dieu clément sois son appui", and "Qu'attends-tu?". The score is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature.

Clar.

Clar. Cors en Sol. Bassons. Pizzi. Pizzi. Pizzi. Moïse. C.B. Pizzi.

par - le dé - ci - de en - tre Dieu ta mè - re et lui Dieu pro - tè - ge la vic

Anai.

ti - me du de - voir et de l'a - mour. Marie. Aménophis. Eliézer. Moïse.

Sous ses pas s'ouvre un a - bi - me quel le

Sous ses pas s'ouvre un a - bi - me quel le

Sous ses pas s'ouvre un a - bi - me quel le

Musical score for the first system, featuring five staves with treble and bass clefs. The music includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as "Solo" and "p".

Musical score for the second system, featuring five staves. The top staff contains a dense, rapid sixteenth-note passage. The lower staves contain more rhythmic accompaniment.

quit te ce sé jour Ma fil le ché ri e sois fi delle aux loix du Sei

quit te ce sé jour A na ri sois fi delle aux loix du Sei

quit te ce sé jour

Bassons.

gneur. Crains de dieu la jus - te fu - reur

gneur. Crains de dieu la jus - te fu - reur

Crains de dieu la jus - te fu - reur Crains

p *Cres.*
 Songe au de - voir à la pa - tri - e Crains de dieu la jus - te fu - reur

CHŒUR
 Songe au de - voir à la pa - tri - e Crains de dieu la jus - te fu - reur

Songe au de - voir à la pa - tri - e Crains de dieu la jus - te fu - reur

Violonc: *f*

Musical score for instruments. The score includes staves for strings (Violins I, Violins II, Violas, Cellos, Double Basses), woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, Bassoons), and brass (Trumpets, Trombones). The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and dynamic markings such as *f*, *sp*, and *pp*.

Vocal score with lyrics in French. The lyrics are: "Crains de Dieu la fu reur", "de Dieu la fu reur", and "Crains de Dieu la fu reur". The score includes staves for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass, with corresponding vocal lines and lyrics.

C. B.

pp

Cors.

Trompettes.

Bassons.

Tromb: et Ophic:

Vibrato.

Anai.

Cen est fait le ciel nins pi-re jo-bé.

Sotto voce.

Sotto voce.

Sotto voce.

Sotto voce.

Sotto voce.

Sotto voce.

Sotto voce.

Sotto voce.

Sotto voce.

Violoncel.

i. aux lois du Sei-gneur jo-bé is aux lois du Sei-

tr $\frac{2}{2}$ tr $\frac{2}{2}$ tr $\frac{2}{2}$ # $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

Rinf.

Rinf.

Rinf.

a triomphé de son cœur el le a triomphé de son cœur tri-om-phé de son
 combe a ma fu-reur que tout suc-combe a ma fu-reur

a triomphé de son cœur el le a triomphé de son cœur tri-om-phé de son
 a triomphé de son cœur el le a triomphé de son cœur tri-om-phé de son
 a triomphé de son cœur el le a triomphé de son cœur tri-om-phé de son
 a triomphé de son cœur el le a triomphé de son cœur tri-om-phé de son

Rinf.

Andantino 66

Musical score for the first system, featuring multiple staves with piano (*p*) and forte (*f*) dynamics. The tempo is marked *Andantino* with a metronome marking of 66. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Solo.

Andantino 66

Musical score for the second system, including piano (*p*) and forte (*f*) dynamics. The tempo is marked *Andantino* with a metronome marking of 66. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Anai.

Grand

Dieu j'implore ta clemence j'ose pour

Musical score for the third system, including piano (*p*) and forte (*f*) dynamics. The tempo is marked *Andantino* with a metronome marking of 66. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

cœur

que tout suc-combe à ma fu-reur

Musical score for the fourth system, including piano (*p*) and forte (*f*) dynamics. The tempo is marked *Andantino* with a metronome marking of 66. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

cœur

cœur

cœur

cœur

cœur

cœur

Violonc:

Andantino 66

Musical score for the fifth system, including piano (*p*) and forte (*f*) dynamics. The tempo is marked *Andantino* with a metronome marking of 66. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

lui t'of frir mes vœux Qu'il cède enfin a ta puis san ce Change son cœur e teins ses feux

C.B.

Clar. Solo.

Cors en Mi *pp*

Bassons. Solo. *pp*

All^o moderato. ♩ = 84

Pizz.

Pizz.

Je l'ai mais je l'ai mais je fais sa présence Daigne ô grand Dieu combler mes vœux grand

CHOEUR Sotto voce

O bonheur
O bonheur
O bonheur

All^o moderato. ♩ = 84

Pizz.

All^o

Arco.

Pizz.

Arco.

Pizz.

Arco.

Pizz.

All^o

Dieu grand Dieu dai

O bonheur

O bonheur

O bonheur

All^o Arco.

Pizz.

Flûtes.

Hautb.

Clar.

Cors

Tromp.

Bassons.

Tromb.

Arco

Arco

Col 1^o 8^a

Arco

bler mes vœux grand Dieu j'im-plo-re ta clé-

l'instant de no-tre dé-li-vran-ce va bien tôt briller à nos

Mon cœur as-pi-re à la ven-

l'instant de no-tre dé-li-vran-ce va bien tôt briller à nos

l'instant de no-tre dé-li-vran-ce va bien tôt briller à nos

l'instant de no-tre dé-li-vran-ce va bien tôt briller à nos

l'instant de no-tre dé-li-vran-ce va bien tôt briller à nos

l'instant de no-tre dé-li-vran-ce va bien tôt briller à nos

Arco

All^o Moderato.

The first system of the score features five staves. The top two staves are for Violins I and II, both in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The next two staves are for Violins III and IV, also in treble clef with the same key signature. The fifth staff is for the Cello and Double Bass, in bass clef with the same key signature. The music consists of rhythmic patterns, with some notes circled in the upper staves.

The second system continues the orchestral accompaniment. It includes a staff for Trombones and Ophicleide (labeled 'Tromb Ophi') in bass clef with a key signature of three sharps. Below this are three staves for Flutes, Clarinets, and Bassoons, all in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps. The woodwind parts feature intricate rhythmic patterns, with some sections marked 'Ad libitum'.

The vocal score consists of several staves. The lyrics are in French and include: "san - ce Je l'ai - mais je l'ai -", "cieux Hom - mage hon - neur au Roi des cieux.", and "voeux cieux Hom - mage hon - neur au Roi des cieux." The vocal lines are written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps. The lyrics are placed below the corresponding musical notes.

The third system continues the orchestral accompaniment. It includes a staff for Trombones and Ophicleide (labeled 'Tromb Ophi') in bass clef with a key signature of three sharps. Below this are three staves for Flutes, Clarinets, and Bassoons, all in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps. The music concludes with a final rhythmic pattern.

All^o Moderato.

Pizz.

Clar: Solo.

Cors en Mi.

Bassons Solo.

mais je fais sa pré san ce daigne ô grand Dieu com bler mes

voeux grand

O bonheur

O bonheur

O bonheur

All^o

All^o Arco.

Pizz.

Arco.

Pizz.

Arco.

All^o

Dieu Grand Dieu dai

gre com bler mes

O bonheur

O bonheur

O bonheur

All^o Arco.

Pizz.

Musical score for a symphony orchestra and vocal soloists. The score includes staves for strings, woodwinds, brass, and voices. The music is in a major key with a 3/4 time signature. The lyrics are in French and describe a scene of homage to a king of heaven.

Lyrics:
 vœux Je cède à sa puis san - - ce Hom mage au Roi des cieux
 Tout cède à sa puis san - - ce Hom mage au Roi des cieux
 J'as pire à la ven gean - - ce o dieux comblez mes vœux
 Tout cède a sa puis san - - ce Hom mage au Roi des cieux
 O jour de gloire et des pé - rance Hommage hon - neur au Roi des cieux
 O jour de gloire et des pé - rance Hommage hon - neur au Roi des cieux
 O jour de gloire et des pé - rance Hommage hon - neur au Roi des cieux
 O jour de gloire et d'es pé - rance Hommage hon - neur au Roi des cieux

des cieux Je cède à sa puis san ce Hom mage au Roi des

des cieux Tout cède à sa puis san ce Hom mage au Roi de

mes vœux Jas pire à la ven gean ce O Dieux comblez mes

des cieux Tout cède à sa puis san ce Hom mage au Roi des

des cieux O jour de gloire et des pé rance Hom mage hon neur au Roi des

des cieux O jour de gloire et des pé rance Hom mage hon neur au Roi de

des cieux O jour de gloire et des pé rance Hom mage hon neur au Roi de

des cieux O jour de gloire et des pé rance Hom mage hon neur au Roi de

cieux des cieux Hommage au Roi au Roi des cieux Hommage au Roi au Roi des
 cieux des cieux au Roi des cieux au Roi des
 voeux mes voeux com-blez mes voeux com-blez mes
 cieux des cieux au Roi des cieux au Roi des
 cieux des cieux au Roi des cieux au Roi des
 cieux des cieux au Roi des cieux au Roi des
 cieux des cieux au Roi des cieux au Roi des

Musical score for instruments including strings, woodwinds, and brass. The score consists of 12 staves with various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

cieux au Roi des cieux au Roi des cieux au Roi des cieux
 cieux au Roi des cieux au Roi des cieux au Roi des cieux
 vœux comblez mes vœux comblez mes vœux comblez mes vœux
 cieux au Roi des cieux au Roi des cieux au Roi des cieux
 cieux au Roi des cieux au Roi des cieux au Roi des cieux
 cieux au Roi des cieux au Roi des cieux au Roi des cieux
 cieux au Roi des cieux au Roi des cieux au Roi des cieux
 cieux au Roi des cieux au Roi des cieux au Roi des cieux
 cieux au Roi des cieux au Roi des cieux au Roi des cieux

Recit.

Violons.

Alto.

Amenophis.

Moïse.

CHOEUR.

Basso.

C'est votre ar-rêt de mort que sa bou-che pro-

Vous en-ten-dez sa ré-pon-se

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

f

ff

f

ff

f

ff

non-ce

Hébreux ap-pre nez vo-tre sort con-tre vous Pha-ra-on sa-van-ce

ff

ff

ff

ce-ne par une ar-me im-men-se

de ton peuple chargé de fers le courage inu-ti-le n'a désor-mais d'a-

All^o

zi le que le gouf.re des mers

Con.tre nous Pha.ra.on sa van.ce

Moïse

Nous bra

Con.tre nous Pha.ra.on sa van.ce

All^o

ff

vous les pervers Dieu prend notre dé.fense

Amenophis.

Eh bien péris.sez tous vous al.lez me re

f

ff

voir armé par la ven.geance

He.breux souvenez vous a lors que ma fu.reur ven ge

sf

sf

ra mon in-ju-re qu'une fem-me par-ju-re a di-ri-gé mes coups

All.^o

Cres.
Cres.
Cres.

All.^o

He-breux ne craignez rien des puis-sants de la ter-re Sui-vez votre a-

All.^o f

- mi vo-tre pe-re et de Dieu seul re-dou-tez le cour-roux.

Flûte .

Petite Flûte.

Hautbois.

Clarinettes / en Ut. *Col Oboe.*

Cors en Fa.

Cors en Ut.

Trompettes en Ut.

Bassons.

Trombones.

Timbales en Ut.

Grosse Caisse. Cimballes et Triangle.

Violons.

2. Violon.

Alto.

Marie.

Eliezer.

CHOEUR

Basse.

Musical score for page 202, featuring parts for Hautb., Coloboi., Cors., Trump., and Bassons. The score is written in a system of staves. The Hautb. part begins with a melodic line marked 'a 2.'. The Coloboi. part is marked with double bar lines. The Cors. part is marked 'Sotto voce.'. The Trump. part is marked 'a 2.'. The Bassons part is marked 'Sotto voce.'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Continuation of the musical score from page 202, showing more staves and musical notation. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The Hautb. part continues with a melodic line. The Coloboi. part is marked with double bar lines. The Cors. part is marked 'Sotto voce.'. The Trump. part is marked 'a 2.'. The Bassons part is marked 'Sotto voce.'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Fl. *Col V^o 1^o*

P. Flute.

Hautb.

Clar. Solo.

Sottovoce.
Cors.

Tromp.

Bassons.

Tromb.

Timb.

1^{re} Violons.

Col I^a 3^a bass.

Sottovoce.

p

f

tr

Sottovoce.

A musical score for multiple instruments, likely a piano and string ensemble. The score consists of 15 staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The middle staves are in various clefs. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *sf* (sforzando). There are also articulation markings like slurs and accents. The score is written in a historical style, possibly from the 18th or 19th century.

Unis

Unis

N° 15 PRIERE.

Recit.

Violons. *ff*

Alto. *ff*

Anä. *ff*

Marie: *ff*

Eliezer. *ff*

Moïse. *ff*

Basse. *ff*

Dans ce moment ter-rible me force in-vin-ci-ble me lève au des-sus d'un mortel

Andante.

Sottovoce.

pp

Tous d'une a-me sou-mi-se nous in-vo-que-mus Mo-i-se

Tous d'une a-me sou-mi-se nous in-vo-que-mus Mo-i-se

Tous d'une a-me sou-mi-se nous in-vo-que-mus Mo-i-se

pp

Sottovoce.

Moïse.

Mo-i-se in-vo-que l'E-ter-nel

Andante: ♩ = 69.

Des cieux où tu ré - si - des grand Dieu toi qui nous

Cors en Mi b

Solo.

Bassons.

pp

Tromb.

Solo.

pp

D. l.

D. l.

qui - - - des sou ris aux vœux ti mi - des d'un peu - - - - -

Flutes.
Hautb.
Clar.
Solo.
Cors.
Tromp. *pp*
Bas.
Tromb.
Timb.

Com - ble les vœux ti - mi - des d'un peu - ple gé - mis - sant grand
 Com - ble les vœux ti - mi - des d'un peu - ple gé - mis - sant grand
 Com - ble les vœux ti - mi - des d'un peu - ple gé - mis - sant grand
 Com - ble les vœux ti - mi - des d'un peu - ple gé - mis - sant grand
 Com - ble les vœux ti - mi - des d'un peu - ple gé - mis - sant grand
 Com - ble les vœux ti - mi - des d'un peu - ple gé - mis - sant grand
 Com - ble les vœux ti - mi - des d'un peu - ple gé - mis - sant grand
 Com - ble les vœux ti - mi - des d'un peu - ple gé - mis - sant grand
 Com - ble les vœux ti - mi - des d'un peu - ple gé - mis - sant grand

Petite Flûte.

Fl. *Unis.* //

Hautb.

Clar. *Solo.*

Corn.

Bass. *Solo.*

Dol.

Dieu

Dieu

Dieu *A - pres un long o - ra - ge conlus nous au ri*

Dieu

grand Dieu

grand Dieu

grand Dieu

grand Dieu

grand Dieu

Cors.

Grosse Caisse.

- va - ge et sau - ve du nau - fra - ge tes fi de - les He - breux

Con - duis nous au ri -

Con - duis nous au ri -

Con - duis nous au ri -

Con - duis nous au ri -

Con - duis nous au ri -

Con - duis nous au ri -

Con - duis nous au ri -

Con - duis nous au ri -

Con - duis nous au ri -

Con - duis nous au ri -

Petite Fl.

The musical score is arranged in a system with multiple staves. At the top left, it is labeled 'Petite Fl.' and at the top right, the page number '511' is visible. The score includes a Flute part (Fl.) and several vocal parts. The lyrics for the vocal parts are: 'va - ge ob - jet de tous nos vœux grand Dieu O Marie.' The music features various dynamics such as *f* (forte) and *p* (piano), and includes musical notations like triplets and slurs. The vocal parts are arranged in a choir-like fashion, with some parts having lyrics and others providing accompaniment.

Flûte.

Clar.

toi que tout ré - ve - re aux cieux et sur la ter - re é -

Fl.

Clar.

Cors en Mi b.

Bassons.

Tromb.

Arco.

Arco.

cou - te ma - pri - è - re pro - té - ge tes en -

Fl.

Hautb.

Clar.

Cors. *Doux.*

Tromp.

Bas.

Tromb. *Doux.*

G. Caisse. *Doux.*

Pizz.

Pizz.

Pizz.

fans

O toi que tout ré ve re e cou te nos ac cens grand

O toi que tout ré ve re e cou te nos ac cens grand

O toi que tout ré ve re e cou te nos ac cens grand

O toi que tout ré ve re e cou te nos ac cens

O toi que tout ré ve re e cou te nos ac cens

O toi que tout ré ve re e cou te nos ac cens

O toi que tout ré ve re e cou te nos ac cens

O toi que tout ré ve re e cou te nos ac cens

Hautb.
 Clar.
 Cors.
 Bass.
 Tromb.
 Triangle et G. Caisse.
 1^a Divisi.
 Arco.
 f Arco.
 Dieu des cieux où tu ré si des grand Dieu toi qui nous
 Dieu des cieux où tu ré si des grand Dieu toi qui nous
 Dieu des cieux où tu ré si des grand Dieu toi qui nous
 grand Dieu des cieux où tu ré si des grand Dieu toi qui nous
 grand Dieu des cieux où tu ré si des grand Dieu toi qui nous
 grand Dieu des cieux où tu ré si des grand Dieu toi qui nous
 grand Dieu des cieux où tu ré si des grand Dieu toi qui nous
 grand Dieu des cieux où tu ré si des grand Dieu toi qui nous

gui - des de tes en fans ti mi des ter mi ne les re vers

gui - des de tes en fans ti mi des ter mi ne les re vers

gui - des de tes en fans ti mi des ter mi ne les re vers grand

gui - des de tes en fans ti mi des ter ce les re vers grand

gui - des de tes en fans ti mi des ter mi ne les re vers

gui - des de tes en fans ti mi des ter mi ne les re vers

gui - des de tes en fans ti mi des ter mi ne les re vers

gui - des de tes en fans ti mi des ter mi ne les re vers

grand Dieu tu vois nos fers grand Dieu tu vois nos fers. grand Dieu. Dieu tu vois nos fers grand Dieu. Dieu tu vois nos fers grand Dieu. grand Dieu. grand Dieu. grand Dieu. grand Dieu.

pp 221 *f*

Nº 16. FINAL.

Allegro. $\text{♩} = 76$

Flûtes.

Hautbois.

Clarinettes en si b.

Cors en sol.

Cors en mi b

Trompettes en ut.

Bassons.

Trombones. Ophicleide.

Violons.

Alto.

Anä.

Marie.

Eliezer.

Moïse.

CHOEUR.

Violoncelles.

Allegro. Stacc. Recit.

Cors en Mi b.

Bassons.

Tromb.

-ta-gne d'in-nom-brables soldats i-nondent la cam-pa-gne .

Detailed description: This system contains the first four staves of a musical score. The top staff is for 'Cors en Mi b.' (Cor in B-flat), the second for 'Bassons.' (Bassoons), and the third for 'Tromb.' (Trumpets). The fourth staff is a vocal line with lyrics: '-ta-gne d'in-nom-brables soldats i-nondent la cam-pa-gne .'. The music includes dynamic markings such as *f*, *p*, and *mf*, and various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes.

Clar.

Cors.

Bass.

Tromb.

Anai.

Marie.

Eliezer.

Chœur.

Recit.

Qued'enne-mis

Ils s'a-va-n-cent .

La mort les ac-com-pa-gne .

Ou sont

Detailed description: This system contains the next four staves of the musical score. The top staff is for 'Clar.' (Clarinets), the second for 'Cors.' (Cor), the third for 'Bass.' (Bass), and the fourth for 'Tromb.' (Trumpets). Below these are vocal lines for 'Anai.' (Anna), 'Marie.', 'Eliezer.', and 'Chœur.' (Chorus). The lyrics include: 'Qued'enne-mis', 'Ils s'a-va-n-cent .', 'La mort les ac-com-pa-gne .', and 'Ou sont'. The system concludes with a 'Recit.' (Recitative) marking and a dynamic marking of *f*.

Flûtes.

Haut.

Clar.

Cors.

Tromp.

Bassons.

Tromb.

Timballes.

Sf.

Sf.

Sf.

Commentoant

ils ces se cours que tuncus as pro mis

Ou sont ils ces se cours que tuncus as pro mis

Ou sont ils ces se cours que tuncus as pro mis

Recit.

Marie.
où fuir
- battre

Moise.
Au sein des flots soumis Hébreux oubliez - vous que le sei_gneur me guide et qu'il pu-

ff

Cors en Mi b.

Tromp.

Bassons.

Tromb.

All^o

All^o

- nit les fils ingrats
mar-chez sur la plaine li - quide que Dieu raffermit sous mes pas

f

la va - guet mi - de s'e - lan - ce et ne nous cou - vre pas nous marchons la plai - ne li -
 la va - guet mi - de s'e - lan - ce et ne nous cou - vre pas nous marchons la plai - ne li -
 la va - guet mi - de s'e - lan - ce et ne nous cou - vre pas nous marchons la plai - ne li -

qui - de par - tout s'a ffermit sous nos pas

qui - de par - tout s'a ffermit sous nos pas

qui - de par - tout s'a ffermit sous nos pas

Musical score for strings and woodwinds. The score is arranged in two systems. The first system includes staves for Violins I, Violins II, Violas, Cellos, Double Basses, Flutes, Clarinets, and Bassoons. The second system includes staves for Flutes, Clarinets, Bassoons, and Double Basses. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and chords, with dynamic markings such as *f* and *p*. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 2/4.

Clar.

Cors.

Violone.

Tutti.

Musical score for Clarinet (Clar.), Corsage (Cors.), and Violone. The score is arranged in two systems. The first system includes staves for Clarinet, Corsage, and Violone. The second system includes staves for Clarinet, Corsage, and Violone. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and chords, with dynamic markings such as *f* and *p*. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 2/4.

Cors en Mi b.

This system contains the first five staves of the score. The top staff is for Horns in E-flat (Cors en Mi b.), with dynamics *f* and *p*. The second and third staves are for Trombones (Bassons), also with *f* dynamics. The fourth staff is for Timpani (Timbales), with *f* and *p* dynamics. The fifth staff is for the Violins (Violins), showing a melodic line with dynamics *f* and *p*. The bottom two staves are for the Violas (Violas), with a rhythmic accompaniment.

Hautb.

Clar.

Cors.

Bassons.

Tromb.

Timbales.

Grosse Caisse.

This system contains the next five staves of the score. The top staff is for Flute (Hautb.), with dynamics *f* and *p*. The second staff is for Clarinet (Clar.), with dynamics *f* and *p*. The third staff is for Horn (Cors.), with dynamics *f* and *p*. The fourth staff is for Bassoon (Bassons), with dynamics *f* and *p*. The fifth staff is for Trombone (Tromb.), with dynamics *f* and *p*. The sixth staff is for Timpani (Timbales), with dynamics *f* and *p*. The seventh staff is for Drum (Grosse Caisse), with dynamics *f* and *p*. The eighth staff is for the Violins (Violins), with dynamics *f* and *p*. The ninth and tenth staves are for the Violas (Violas), with a rhythmic accompaniment.

This system contains ten staves of music. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The remaining six staves are in bass clef. The music is characterized by a steady, rhythmic accompaniment with frequent dynamic markings of *Cres.* (Crescendo) throughout the system.

Flûtes.

This system contains ten staves of music. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The remaining six staves are in bass clef. The music is characterized by a steady, rhythmic accompaniment with frequent dynamic markings of *Rf.* (Ritardando) and *f* (forte) throughout the system.

Pharaon.

Que sont ils de ve nus au sein des mees pas fu des out

Recit.

f

Aménophis.
 Non à travers les ondes voyez les souvenir un chemin
 - ils trouvé la mort

f

Cors.
 Bassons.
 Tromb.
 Timb.

hâ-tous-nous de vo lersur leur trace et le glaive à la main exterminons une coupable ra-ce

f

Clar.

Cors.

Musical score for page 220, measures 1-5. The score includes parts for Clarinet (Clar.), Cor Anglais (Cors.), and strings. The Clarinet part has a melodic line with some rests. The Cor Anglais part has a rhythmic pattern. The strings consist of a first violin, second violin, viola, and cello/bass, with various rhythmic and harmonic parts. Dynamics include *f* and *p*.

Musical score for page 221, measures 1-5. The score continues from page 220, featuring the same instruments: Clarinet, Cor Anglais, and strings. The musical notation continues with similar rhythmic and melodic patterns. Dynamics include *f* and *p*.

Flutes.

Flutes. Musical staff with notes and rests.

f

Hautb.

Hautb. Musical staff with notes and rests.

f

Clar.

Clar. Musical staff with notes and rests.

f

Cors.

Cors. Musical staff with notes and rests.

f

Tromp.

Tromp. Musical staff with notes and rests.

f

Bassons.

Bassons. Musical staff with notes and rests.

f

Tromb.

Tromb. Musical staff with notes and rests.

f

Timb.

Timb. Musical staff with notes and rests.

f

Grosse Caisse.

Grosse Caisse. Musical staff with notes and rests.

f

Musical staff with notes and rests.

f

Musical staff with notes and rests.

f

Violonc. CB.

Violonc. CB. Musical staff with notes and rests.

f

Musical staff with notes and rests.

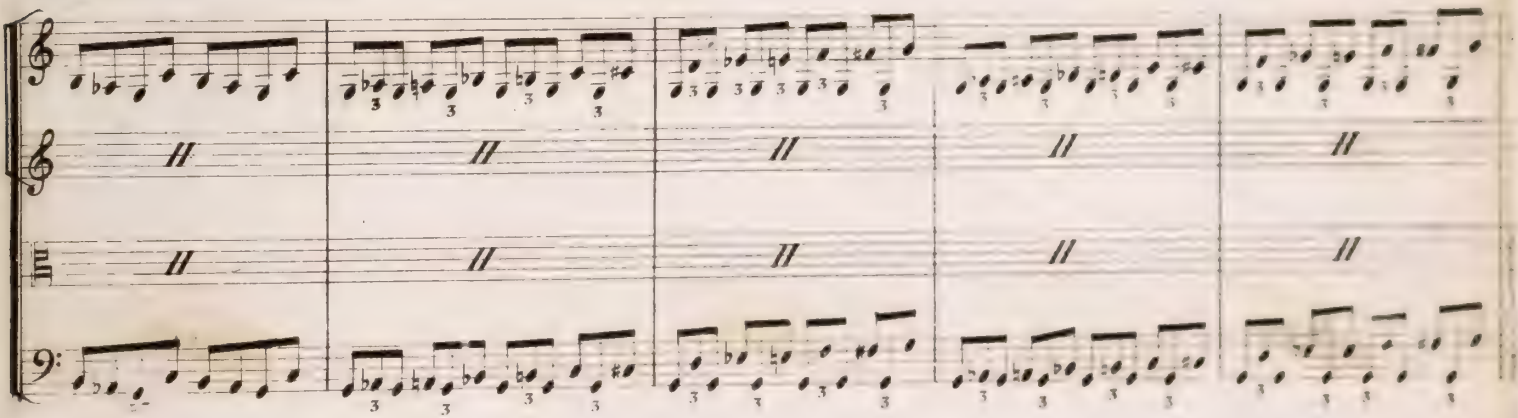
f

Musical staff with notes and rests.

Changez en M.



Musical score system 1, consisting of seven staves. The top two staves (treble clef) and the bottom two staves (bass clef) contain rhythmic patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes. The middle three staves (bass clef) contain a melodic line with some rests. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs in the final two staves.



Musical score system 2, consisting of four staves. The top staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with many triplets, indicated by the number '3' below the notes. The second and third staves (treble and bass clef) contain double bar lines and repeat signs. The bottom staff (bass clef) continues the melodic line with triplets.



Musical score system 3, consisting of four staves. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with various note values and rests. The second and third staves (treble and bass clef) contain double bar lines and repeat signs. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a few notes and rests.

Flutes.

Hautb.

Clar.

Cornes Et.

Cors en Mib.

Tromp.

Bassons.

Tambour.

f

a 2

sf.

Detailed description of the musical score: This is a page of a musical score for a full orchestra. The instruments listed are Flutes, Oboes (Hautb.), Clarinet (Clar.), Horns in E-flat (Cornes Et. and Cors en Mib.), Trumpets (Tromp.), Bassoons (Bassons.), and Drums (Tambour.). The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The woodwind and brass parts are active, with various melodic lines and harmonic support. The Flute part has a melodic line with grace notes. The Oboe and Clarinet parts have similar rhythmic patterns. The Horns and Trumpets play sustained notes, often with dynamic markings like 'f'. The Bassoon part has a melodic line with a dynamic marking of 'a 2'. The Drum part is marked with double slashes, indicating a steady rhythm. The score includes dynamic markings such as 'f' (forte) and 'sf.' (sforzando). The page number 221 is visible at the bottom.

Musical score for a piano piece, page 533. The score consists of 15 staves. The top five staves are for the right hand, and the bottom five are for the left hand. The bottom two staves are for the pedals. The music is in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and dynamic markings such as "sf." (sforzando). The page number "221" is printed at the bottom center.

This page of musical notation consists of 15 staves. The top four staves are in treble clef, and the bottom four are in bass clef. The middle staves contain various musical notations including chords, melodic lines, and dynamic markings like 'sf' and 'f'. The page number '221' is at the bottom center.

This page of musical notation contains the following elements:

- Staff 1 (Treble):** Features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs and accents.
- Staff 2 (Treble):** Continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns.
- Staff 3 (Treble):** Similar to the second staff, with melodic development.
- Staff 4 (Treble):** Shows a more active melodic line with slurs and accents.
- Staff 5 (Treble):** Contains a melodic line with slurs and accents.
- Staff 6 (Bass):** Features a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.
- Staff 7 (Bass):** Continues the eighth-note accompaniment.
- Staff 8 (Bass):** Shows a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and accents.
- Staff 9 (Bass):** Contains a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and accents.
- Staff 10 (Bass):** Shows a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and accents.
- Staff 11 (Bass):** Features a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and accents.
- Staff 12 (Bass):** Contains a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and accents.
- Staff 13 (Bass):** Shows a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and accents.
- Staff 14 (Bass):** Features a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and accents.
- Staff 15 (Bass):** Contains a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and accents.
- Staff 16 (Bass):** Shows a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and accents.
- Staff 17 (Bass):** Features a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and accents.
- Staff 18 (Bass):** Contains a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and accents.
- Staff 19 (Bass):** Shows a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and accents.
- Staff 20 (Bass):** Features a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and accents.

sf. sf. sf. sf. sf. sf. sf. sf.

f > f > f > f >

Unis. //

C. IV? //

//

The musical score is written for a multi-staff instrument, likely a harpsichord or keyboard. It is in the key of B-flat major and 3/4 time. The score is divided into two main sections. The first section, from the beginning to the end of the eighth staff, consists of a complex texture of chords and arpeggios. The first seven staves are for the right hand, and the eighth staff is for the left hand. The second section, starting on the ninth staff, features a more rhythmic and melodic texture. The ninth and tenth staves are for the right hand, and the eleventh and twelfth staves are for the left hand. The bottom section includes performance instructions: 'Unis.' (Unison) on the ninth and tenth staves, and 'Col. V?' (Coulage V?) on the tenth staff. The score is marked with various ornaments and dynamics.

This page of a handwritten musical score contains 14 staves. The top 10 staves are arranged in two systems of five staves each. The bottom four staves are arranged in two systems of two staves each. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as *sf.* (sforzando) and *Unis.* (unison) are present. The bottom two systems of two staves each feature a double bar line (//) in the first measure of each system, indicating a section change or a specific performance instruction. The score is written in a historical style, with some ink bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

This page of a musical score contains 14 staves. The top five staves are in treble clef, and the bottom nine staves are in bass clef. The music is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff has a *f* marking. The second staff has a *f* marking. The third staff has a *f* marking. The fourth staff has a *f* marking. The fifth staff has a *f* marking. The sixth staff has a *f* marking. The seventh staff has a *f* marking. The eighth staff has a *f* marking. The ninth staff has a *f* marking. The tenth staff has a *f* marking. The eleventh staff has a *f* marking. The twelfth staff has a *f* marking. The thirteenth staff has a *f* marking. The fourteenth staff has a *f* marking. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The music is written in a style typical of 19th-century musical notation.

sf. sf. sf. sf. sf. sf. sf. sf. sf. sf. sf. sf.

Hautb.

Clar.

Corni in en Ut.

Corni in en Mi b.

Trompettes in C.

Bassons.

Tromb.

Timballes.

Grosse Caisse.

Violonc.

Smorzando.

Smorzando.

Smorzando.

Diminuendo.

Smorzando.

Smorzando.

Smorzando.

Flutes.
Hautb.
Clar.
Cors.
Tromp.
Bassons.
Tromb.

This page of a musical score contains ten staves for woodwind and brass instruments. The instruments are: Flutes, Hautbois (Hautb.), Clarinet (Clar.), Cors (Trumpets), Trompeten (Tromp.), Bassons (Bassoons), and Trombones (Tromb.). The score is written in 3/4 time. The woodwind parts (Flutes, Hautbois, Clarinet, Bassons) feature prominent triplet patterns, often marked with a '3' and a slur. The brass parts (Cors, Trompeten, Trombones) consist of sustained notes, some marked with 'pp' (pianissimo). The bottom section of the page includes two additional staves, likely for strings, with rhythmic notation. The page number '221' is centered at the bottom.

This musical score is for a piano solo, consisting of 12 staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, triplets, and dynamic markings. The word "Solo." is written above the first staff at the beginning and above the second staff towards the end. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *pp* (pianissimo). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and some measures contain rests. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as chords and arpeggiated figures. The overall style is that of a classical piano piece.

This page of a musical score, numbered 221, contains ten staves. The top two staves are vocal parts, both marked "Sotto voce." The bottom eight staves are for piano accompaniment, with the first staff marked "Pizz." (Pizzicato). The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "pp" (pianissimo) and "Pizz." (Pizzicato). There are also some specific markings like "ff" and "40" on the piano staves.

OPÉRA : Reprise de *Moïse*. — Début de M^{lle} Marie Battu, Faure, Obin, Warot, M^{lle} de Taisy. — THÉÂTRE-ITALIEN : *Un Ballo in Maschera*, Fraschini. — NOUVELLES.

La reprise du *Moïse* de Rossini a eu lieu lundi avec un succès qui a pris les allures d'un triomphe après le magnifique et incomparable final du deuxième acte. C'est une curieuse partition : à première audition elle dit franchement ce qu'elle est, un opéra refait, revu et enrichi d'additions qui tranchent vigoureusement sur le fond primitif. Il y a des parties qui n'ont pu être écrites qu'aux approches de *Guillaume Tell*, et dans les mêmes conditions d'inspiration, avec la même maturité, en vue du même public ; d'autres parties, au contraire, dont le caractère de virtuosité accuse une origine purement italienne, et qui datent très-évidemment de l'époque où Rossini écrivait *la Cenerentola* et *la Gazza ladra*. Il n'est pas nécessaire d'avoir lu les historiens de Rossini et de l'Opéra pour savoir que cet ouvrage a voyagé : la musique même porte les marques irrécusables de l'odyssée.

SEMAINE THÉÂTRALE

Mardi

— 11 Dec. 1864

OPÉRA : Reprise de *Moïse*. — THÉÂTRE-LYRIQUE : *Bégaiements d'amour*, opéra comique en un acte de MM. Deulin et de Najac, musique de M. Albert Grisar. — *Le Cousin Babylas*, opérette de M. Émile Caspers, musique de M. Henri Caspers. — Nouvelles.

Ce n'est pas, à proprement parler, une reprise nouvelle que l'Opéra nous a donnée de *Moïse* mercredi, mais la simple continuation de celle qui eut lieu au mois de janvier dernier : mêmes artistes, même succès. Nous ne pourrions que répéter ce que nous avons dit il y a un an de cette partition curieuse : à première audition, elle dit franchement ce qu'elle est, un opéra refait et enrichi de notables additions qui tranchent vigoureusement sur le fond primitif. Il y a des parties qui n'ont pu être écrites qu'aux approches de *Guillaume Tell*, et dans les mêmes conditions d'inspiration, avec la même maturité et la même expérience éclectique, en vue du même public ; d'autres parties, au contraire, dont le caractère de virtuosité trahit l'origine purement italienne, et qui datent, à n'en pas douter, de l'époque de *Cenerentola* et de *la Gazza Ladra*. Ce style italien de la jeunesse de Rossini avait son idéal que j'admets sans m'y attacher exclusivement, et que j'admire volontiers dans le quatuor *Mi manca la voce*, dans le duo de Pharaon et d'Osiride (Aménophis), dans l'admirable prière du dénouement. Je ne suis pas de ceux qui ne peuvent pardonner à la musique italienne de n'être pas allemande ; je crois qu'il y a plus d'un idéal artistique, comme il y a plus d'un type de beauté, et qu'on aurait aussi grand tort de sacrifier *le Barbier* au *Freyschütz* que de vouloir ramener la beauté allemande ou la beauté française au type transtévérin ou milanaise ; je tiens trop à mes jouissances pour opter. Oui, mais il faut savoir un gré infini au maestro d'avoir compris qu'il fallait écrire d'un autre style en France, et chercher un autre genre de mélodie plus sobre et plus expressif, un emploi mieux équilibré de toutes les ressources dont dispose le drame lyrique. Nous devons à cette modification du génie de Rossini *Guillaume Tell*, l'admirable épilogue musical du *Siège de Corinthe*, et plusieurs endroits du *Moïse* français, entre autres le finale du troisième acte, une des plus belles explosions chorales qu'il y ait au théâtre.

Ce finale excite toujours un enthousiasme irrésistible. — L'ensemble de l'interprétation est, du reste, très-brillant. M^{lle} Marie Battu a été plus applaudie, s'il est possible, qu'à ses débuts ; elle a eu deux rappels, et son air du dernier acte, *Quelle horrible destinée!* lui a valu une véritable ovation. Peu de cantatrices aujourd'hui possèdent une voix plus pure, plus souple, et au besoin plus éclatante, un style plus magistral et plus raffiné. — Obin nous fait toujours un *Moïse* superbe que Michel-Ange reconnaîtrait. — Nous ne serions pas loin de trouver que Pharaon est le meilleur rôle de Faure ; il l'a composé avec un soin extrême, il lui a donné un caractère de majesté orientale qui semble authentique ; il y est grand acteur lyrique, enfin il y déploie tout à l'aise son incomparable vocalisation. C'est le meilleur Pharaon qu'ait jamais eu l'Opéra, et c'est sans contredit l'artiste qui lui fait le plus d'honneur aujourd'hui. Warot lui a bien donné la réplique dans le duo ; M^{lle} de Taisy, quoiqu'un peu indisposée, a voulu reprendre son rôle de Sinaïde qu'il avait été question de confier à M^{me} Pascal, et le public l'y a revue avec grand plaisir.

L'édition française est de 1827 ; l'édition italienne est de 1818. *Mosè in Egitto* fut joué pendant le carême de cette année au San-Carlo de Naples. Le jeune maître était alors sous l'empire de l'engagement qu'il avait contracté avec l'impresario Barbaja, aux modestes conditions de 12,000 livres par an ; il était aussi sous l'empire du talent et de la beauté de la Colbran, qui devait avoir l'honneur, quatre ans plus tard, de devenir la première madame Rossini. Il écrivit pour elle dix rôles capitaux, et celui d'Elcia (ainsi se nommait l'Anai italienne) fut peut-être le plus brillant. Isabella Colbran était alors une des plus belles femmes de l'Italie, et l'une des premières parmi ces grandes cantatrices qui réunissaient le style dramatique à tous les raffinements de la vocalisation. On vocalisait alors à pleine voix, et c'est ce qui explique le style fleuri des *opere serie* de Rossini, d'*Otello*, de *Tancredi*, de *Semiramide* ; il n'excluait pas le pathétique.

On ne trouverait pas davantage aujourd'hui de forts ténors vocalisant comme les Rubini, les Nourrit, les Garcia, ou comme Nozzari, qui créa le rôle d'Aménophis à Naples. Celui de *Moïse* fut écrit pour un excellent artiste nommé Benedetti. Jusque-là la basse avait toujours été tenue au second plan dans l'opéra italien, Rossini la fit passer au premier dans *Mosè*, *Semiramide*, *Maometto*.

Le rôle de Pharaon était chanté par Remerany ; quant au second rôle de femme, il n'existait, pour ainsi dire, pas à Naples : la Colbran chantait tout. La réussite du *Mosè*, en 1818, fut tout à fait compromise, aux premières soirées, par la mise en scène ridicule du passage de la mer Rouge : la mer s'élevait de cinq à six pieds au-dessus du rivage... Tout le monde a raconté, d'après Stendhal, comment cette chute burlesque fut réparée par l'admirable prière finale, ajoutée après coup par le maestro. *La Vie de Rossini* par Stendhal est tellement farcie de commérages évidemment controuvés, et le chapitre consacré à *Mosè* contient précisément de si parfaites âneries, que nous ne nous faisons pas un devoir de reproduire par le menu tous les détails donnés par le susdit biographe. Ce qui est certain, c'est que le dénouement de l'ouvrage, compromis par la mise en scène, fut sauvé par la sublime prière : *Dal tuo stellato soglio*. Le maestro n'a mis, en effet, que dix minutes à écrire le motif de cet air et à indiquer les reprises et les formes d'accompagnement, cela est possible ; mais le temps ne fait rien à l'affaire : le finale du deuxième acte lui en a pris nécessairement davantage, — plusieurs jours peut-être. L'essentiel est que ce soit deux chefs-d'œuvre : l'un de mélodie, l'autre de musique dramatique. Je n'en veux pas à Mozart d'avoir recommencé trois fois le duo *Laci darem la mano*. L'inspiration souffle où et comme elle veut ; l'important est de la trouver.

Mosè fut représenté, pour la première fois, au Théâtre-Italien de Paris le 20 octobre 1822, par M^{me} Pasta, Levasseur (*Moïse*), Garcia (*Aménophis*), Zucchelli (*Pharaon*), Bordogni (*Éliézer*).

Dès que Rossini fut venu à Paris, l'Opéra s'empara de lui ; mais on n'eut pas la patience d'attendre qu'il eût travaillé sur un sujet nouveau : on l'obligea, bien malgré lui, à donner des traductions ; en vain disait-il, avec son bon sens admirable, que le goût français n'était pas le goût italien. Ce goût français, il l'avait aussitôt deviné, senti, et on le vit bien dans les modifications qu'il apporta à ses œuvres traduites. Ce fut en même temps un progrès, un développement inattendu de son génie. Au *Siège de Corinthe* il donnait un dénouement inédit, et ce dénouement est aujourd'hui le grand morceau qui subsiste de l'œuvre ; la Société du Conservatoire l'a gardé en son répertoire. Au *Moïse* français il donna un finale qui est tout simplement une des merveilles de la musique dramatique ; c'est du même ordre que le deuxième acte de *Guillaume Tell*. Il retoucha en même temps l'orchestration, écrivit de nouveaux chœurs, un air nouveau pour M^{lle} Cinti, et accommoda pour un ballet des motifs de *Ciro* et d'*Armida*. Les interprètes étaient M^{lle} Cinti, M^{me} Dabadie, Levasseur, Nourrit, Dabadie, Alexis Dupont. La dernière reprise avait eu lieu en 1852, avec Obin, Morelli, Gueymard, Chapuis, M^{mes} Laborde, Poinot et Duez. Un an après, l'admirable et si regrettée Angiolina Bosio prenait le rôle d'Anai et y faisait merveille.

Ce même rôle d'Anai vient de servir au début très-brillant d'une jeune cantatrice française, qui avait établi sa réputation à Ventadour dans le répertoire, et qui était surtout goûtée dans *Gilda*, dans *la Sonnambula* et dans le rôle du page du *Ballo in Maschera*.

Elle ne pouvait trouver de meilleure occasion que cette partition franco-italienne pour passer d'un style à l'autre. Elle est visiblement en progrès sur elle-même, et c'est une observation que nous avons toujours eue à faire en parlant de M^{lle} Battu. Elle est de ces artistes qui nes'arrêtent pas sur la voie de la perfection. Sa voix est plus souple et plus riche et en même temps plus finement travaillée que jamais. Personne aujourd'hui ne sait mieux qu'elle porter la voix d'un seul trait du pianissimo le plus vaporeux au fortissimo le plus éclatant. La salle entière a éclaté en applaudissements après l'air

MÉNESTREL

MUSIQUE ET THÉÂTRES

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Les Abonnés du **Monde Musical** recevront, avec ce numéro du **Ménestrel**, les deux derniers morceaux de musique de leur abonnement annuel, échu le 15 septembre 1864.

A compter du 1^{ER} octobre, le journal le **Monde Musical** sera complètement réuni au **Ménestrel**; et pour répondre au désir manifesté par les Abonnés de ces deux journaux, les **Primes 1864-1865** du **Ménestrel**, au lieu de ne paraître que le 1^{ER} décembre (date annuelle du plus grand nombre des réabonnements), leur seront délivrées GRATUITEMENT dès le lundi 3 octobre prochain. Ces réabonnements, bien qu'effectués à l'avance, n'en dateront pas moins du 1^{ER} décembre prochain.

Voir aux Annonces (8^{ME} page du **Ménestrel**) pour les conditions d'abonnement et le programme des **Primes Piano et Chant**, qui seront remises aux Abonnés du **Ménestrel** et du **Monde Musical**, sur présentation de leur nouvelle quittance d'abonnement (année 1864-1865), ou leur seront expédiées FRANCO, moyennant un supplément de UN FRANC pour l'affranchissement des **Primes Piano ou Chant**, et de DEUX FRANCS pour les **Primes complètes**. — Adresser FRANCO les demandes d'abonnement et les bons-poste à MM. HEUGEL et C^O, éditeurs du **Ménestrel**.

La Notice en cours de publication sur G. ROSSINI et ses Oeuvres, par M. AZEVEDO, et le travail des CLAVECINISTES, de M. AMÉDÉE MÉREAUX, seront suivis d'une Notice complète de M. Henri BLAZE, sur MEYERBEER et ses Oeuvres, et d'un travail non moins intéressant de M. H. BARBEDETTE sur F. SCHUBERT et ses Oeuvres de Piano et de Chant.

ROSSINI

COUP D'ŒIL SUR SA VIE ET SON ŒUVRE

XXVI

MOÏSE

REMANIEMENT DE MOÏSE — LE LIVRET — LA FESTE DE MOÏSE — LE MOÏSE CONTI — L'ANGOISSÉ — LA RÉPÉTITION — LE MUEK — LE BÉNÉDICTÉ FALC — LA PREMIÈRE REPRÉSENTATION — L'OPÉRA — L'ÉTAT DE LA QUOTIDIENNE. DE LA GAZETTE DE FRANCE, DU CONSTITUTIONNEL, DU JOURNAL DES DÉBATS ET DU GLOBE SUR LE SUJET DE MOÏSE — LE CANON — LE CORSAIRE — LE CHAUDRONNIER COMPOSITEUR — LA PARTITION DE MOÏSE — TRANSCRIPTION DE STYLE DE L'EXÉCUTION À L'OPÉRA — LES ÉPISODES DE MOÏSE — LA FIN DE LA PARTITION — ROSSINI ET LA LEÇON D'HÉBREU

L'accueil fait au *Siege de Carthage* en l'honneur de Rossini à choisir dans son répertoire italien un ouvrage favorable, comme le *Mosette*, aux remaniements et aux amplifications. Il ne voulait pas, nous l'avons dit, se lancer en France dans la composition d'une œuvre entièrement nouvelle avant d'avoir pénétré les plus intimes secrets de l'accent et de la prosodie de notre idiome; peut-être aussi ne trouvait-il pas le personnel de l'Opéra suffisamment préparé pour oser tenter, avec son concours, cette entreprise décisive.

Le *Mosé* se présenta naturellement à son esprit. Cette partition répondait, en effet, par son caractère grandiose, au vaste cadre de l'Opéra, et par sa qualité même d'oratorio, elle appelait les simplifications de style et les adjonctions de grands morceaux d'ensemble où la partie chorale devait jouer un rôle très-important.

MM. de Jouy et Balocchi se chargèrent de la traduction, des remaniements et de l'augmentation du livret italien; et de leur travail sortit la pièce française de *Moïse*, qui, en somme, est moins une pièce qu'une sorte de cadre destiné à contenir les principales situations de la vie du législateur des Hébreux. MM. de Jouy et Balocchi, après Tottola, ont eu bien plus le désir de fournir des occasions au musicien que celui de faire un drame palpitant d'intérêt par lui-même. Leur personnage d'Aménophis ou d'Osiride n'est pas, il en faut convenir, un être fort aimable; à chaque instant il excite son père Pharaon à manquer aux promesses qu'il a faites aux Hébreux; mais cet éternel manquement de foi amène de nouvelles interventions de Moïse, de nouvelles plates, de nouvelles miracles, et c'est à l'aide de ce ressort, toujours le même, que les librettistes ont pu faire entrer dans quatre actes un grand nombre de situations éminemment musicales. C'est à cela qu'ils ont tout sacrifié, tout et plus particulièrement la chronologie, car Moïse n'a reçu de Dieu les tables de la loi qu'après sa sortie d'Égypte.

Le livret et la partition terminés, *Moïse* fut mis à l'étude; au moment de la seconde ou troisième répétition, un coup terrible frappa le compositeur; le docteur Conti, arrivant de Bologne, lui annonça que sa mère était très-dangereusement malade; ce docteur avait prodigué les soins les plus éclairés et les plus assidus à Anna Guidarini, mais appelé à Paris par une affaire urgente, il avait dû confier la suite du traitement à l'un de ses plus célèbres confrères de Bologne.

En apprenant le danger que courait sa mère, l'être qu'il a le plus chéri en ce monde, Rossini fit, sans dire un mot, ses préparatifs de départ. Il voulait aller à Bologne sans perdre un instant pour y remplir ses devoirs de fils. De ses fonctions officielles, de son œuvre en répétition, de ses amis, de ses intérêts de gloire ou d'argent, il ne s'inquiéta pas plus que si tout cela n'avait jamais existé. Partir, partir sur-le-champ, était sa seule idée, son seul désir, sa seule volonté.

Le docteur Conti lui demanda : — Qu'allez-vous faire?

— Vous le voyez : partir! — répondit Rossini.

— Je vous le défends formellement, reprit le docteur; votre présence tuerait votre mère; elle a un anévrisme. En vous voyant, elle mourrait foudroyée. —

Et le fils, navré, dut obéir. Obligé de rester à Paris, il continua de surveiller les travaux des répétitions de son *Moïse*. Au théâtre, il cachait sa douleur et son angoisse sous des dehors impassibles; mais, rentré chez lui, il tombait dans le plus morne abattement, dans le mutisme le plus absolu. Peu de temps après, il apprit le funeste dénouement de la maladie de sa tendre, de sa courageuse, de son excellente mère. Ce fut le coup le plus terrible dont il ait été frappé dans sa vie.

La première représentation de *Moïse* eut lieu le lundi 26 mars 1827. Les interprètes de cet admirable ouvrage furent M^{lle} Cinti, M^{me} Dabadie et Mori, Adolphe Nourrit, Levasseur, Dabadie et Alexis Dupont.

« Voici une des plus pompeuses solennités qu'ait encore vues l'Opéra! s'écrie M. M. J. (Mély-Janin) dans le feuilleton de *la Quotidienne* du 28 mars 1827. Cette magnifique représentation fera époque dans les fastes lyriques, non-seulement parce qu'on y a entendu des chants jusqu'alors inconnus sur la scène de l'Académie Royale de Musique, mais encore parce qu'elle a porté le coup fatal à l'ancien système, et consolidé une révolution à laquelle on préludait depuis quelque temps. Le Rubicon est franchi; en vain le vieil opéra avec tout son appareil s'est levé sur l'autre bord. A l'aspect du vainqueur de Pesaro, il a chancelé sur sa base, et il est tombé de toute sa hauteur :

Ha fatto l'ultimo crollo.

» Ce qu'il y a de surprenant, c'est que cette révolution a trouvé de puissants auxiliaires dans ceux-là même qui... semblaient devoir opposer le plus de résistance aux invasions ultramontaines. Que Levasseur et M^{lle} Cinti, qui depuis longtemps vivent au milieu de l'atmosphère de l'opéra buffa, et qui en ont fait en quelque sorte leur substance, se soient trouvés tout prêts, rien que de très-naturel; mais qu'Adolphe Nourrit, que Dabadie, qu'Alexis Dupont, que M^{me} Dabadie soient tellement entrés dans la pensée du compositeur italien, qu'ils aient exécuté sa musique comme s'ils avaient joué toute leur vie sur le théâtre Saint-Charles, voilà ce qu'il y a de vraiment surprenant, voilà un prodige dont a été témoin l'assemblée aussi brillante que nombreuse qui a assisté hier à la première représentation de *Moïse*.... Il fallait être bien sûr de sa force, il fallait avoir la conscience de son génie, pour oser risquer une musique nouvelle à côté de l'ancienne. M. Rossini a cru en lui, et il a bien fait.... Appelé à grands cris, il a été amené sur la scène; il a été accueilli par les plus nombreux et les plus vifs applaudissements. »

M. Ch...., dans le feuilleton de *la Gazette de France* du 28 mars 1826, parle de *Moïse* en homme qui sent et la beauté de l'œuvre et l'importance capitale des changements effectués dans l'art musical par Rossini. C'est, dit-il, « un des plus magnifiques oratorios qu'il soit possible de composer et d'entendre.... Résultats

immenses, considérés sous le rapport de la science, car il ne s'agit de rien moins que d'une révolution lyrique terminée en quatre heures par M. Rossini. Désormais, le *urlo francese* est banni sans retour, et l'on va chanter à l'Opéra comme on chante à Favart. *Vive Rossini!*... Le public, après avoir entendu prononcer le nom de M. Rossini, s'est écrié tout d'une voix : *Rossini! qu'il paraisse!* Touché de ces marques d'estime et d'intérêt, l'illustre compositeur s'est avancé de quelques pas, moins accompagné qu'entraîné par Dabadie et sa femme. »

Hélas! M. Ch.... s'est trompé : l'*urlo francese* a repris son empire à l'Opéra depuis le jour où Rossini a été forcé, par des circonstances fatales, de se retirer de la carrière militante.

Dans le feuilleton du *Constitutionnel* du 29 mars 1827, M. Évariste D.... (Dumoulin) parle de *Moïse* avec une chaleur approbative qui ne lui est pas familière lorsqu'il s'agit des œuvres de Rossini; peut-être avait-il reçu quelques renseignements de M. de Jouy, son collaborateur au *Constitutionnel*, et l'un des auteurs de la pièce. « Sous le rapport musical, dit-il, cet ouvrage est d'une grande beauté, et l'un des chefs-d'œuvre du maître célèbre qui l'a composé.... Il (le public) a applaudi *le Siège de Corinthe* par prévention, par égard pour M. Rossini. Avant-hier, il a applaudi *Moïse* pour *Moïse* lui-même; il l'a applaudi souvent avec enthousiasme, et, cet enthousiasme, ce sont les beautés de la musique qui l'ont fait naître. »

Castil-Blaze absent fut remplacé au *Journal des Débats*, pour le compte rendu de la première représentation de *Moïse*, par M. C...., qui termine ainsi son feuilleton du 29 mars 1827 : « Ce qui doit flatter M. Rossini, dit-il, dans ce rajeunissement d'un triomphe déjà ancien, c'est que, par des morceaux entièrement nouveaux et dignes de soutenir la comparaison avec les précédents, il a prouvé que la source où il puise ses sublimes inspirations, loin de s'appauvrir, semble se féconder en s'épanchant.... On a désiré voir l'auteur de ce nouveau chef-d'œuvre; M. Rossini a cédé complaisamment aux vœux unanimes du public, qui a accueilli avec transport l'homme de génie auquel il venait de devoir, auquel il devra longtemps les plus nobles et les plus pures jouissances. »

Le journal *le Globe*, qui avait jusqu'alors lancé de terribles diatribes contre Rossini et sa musique, se convertit à *Moïse* : « L'illustre auteur du *Mosè*, dit-il, s'est surpassé lui-même : en enrichissant sa partition de morceaux nouveaux, il les a faits plus beaux que ses chefs-d'œuvre; mais ce qui est peut-être plus merveilleux encore, il est parvenu à faire exécuter sa musique avec un ensemble et une précision remarquables : il a fait chanter les chanteurs de l'Opéra. A coup sûr, il était urgent que ce prodige vint rajeunir ce vieux et débile représentant de l'ancien régime... Il fallait qu'il mourût ou qu'il se révolutionnât.... Sa révolution commence : il a trouvé son Mirabeau... D'une sublime ébauche de jeune homme, Rossini a fait la production la plus accomplie du génie de l'homme mûr... Il (Rossini) vient d'en faire l'expérience : un parterre français peut être sensible au charme de sa musique; mais ce qui est pour lui plus glorieux encore que d'enchanter des ignorants sans préjugés, il a pu voir les savants eux-mêmes rendre publiquement hommage à son génie; les beautés du *Moïse* français n'ont point eu de plus chauds apologistes que les professeurs du Conservatoire, et notamment l'homme de talent (Cherubini) qui le dirige. »

Ce langage fait voir que le Rossinisme commençait à être dignement apprécié; on n'aurait peut-être pas osé, après la représentation de *Moïse*, traiter Rossini comme on l'avait traité quelques années auparavant, dans un canon dont les paroles et la musique sont attribuées à Berton. Nous reproduisons ici les paroles de ce canon, malgré leur inconvenance, ou plutôt à cause de cette inconvenance même. Un pareil morceau de poésie appartient de plein droit à l'histoire, comme signe caractéristique de l'époque où il a été composé :

« Oui, dans ce Paris sans égal,
Tous les jours c'est un carnaval.
Ce monsieur chose est un Molière;
Ce monsieur chose est un Voltaire.
Nous n'avons plus de Sacchini,
De Grétry, ni de Piccini;
Nous n'avons plus que Rossini,
A la chi-en-lit, à la chi-en-lit! »

Nous venons de dire qu'on n'aurait pas osé traiter Rossini de la sorte après la représentation de *Moïse*. Hélas ! c'est une erreur, ce nous est bien de le reconnaître. Nous trouvons dans nos notes extrait suivant du *Corsaire*, numéro du 4 juillet 1827. « Un chateaubonien, dit cet aimable journal, assistant à une représentation de *Moïse*, disait : « Che fais une aussi bonne muchique que châ dans la boutique. » Le beau de l'affaire, ajoute le spirituel rédacteur, est que le fils de Saint-Flour se contente d'un honnête bénéfice. » Mais laissons ces turpitudes, qu'il fallait pourtant faire connaître, venons à notre fait principal. Les morceaux écrits par Rossini sur le *Moïse* français sont : la belle introduction du premier acte, *Dieu puissant, du joug de l'impie* ; le quatuor avec chœur, *Dieu de paix, Dieu de la guerre* ! le chœur *La douce aurore*, la marche avec chœur et récitatifs du troisième acte, *Reine des Cieux*, dont l'infime auteur de la présente notice possède le manuscrit autographe ; les délicieux airs de danse ; le sublime final, *Je réclame la foi promise*, sauf l'andante : *Je tremble et soupire* ; et, enfin, l'air pathétique du quatrième acte : *Quelle horrible destinée !*

Enrichi de ces morceaux hors ligne, le *Moïse*, si beau par lui-même, est devenu une œuvre d'une grandeur, d'un souffle, d'une puissance incomparables. Toutes les parties de l'art du compositeur sont traitées avec une éclatante supériorité. Où donc les voix ont-elles été mieux employées ? où l'orchestre a-t-il plus de relief, d'intérêt, de clarté, sans sortir de son rôle, sans empiéter un seul instant sur celui de la voix humaine ? où trouverait-on plus d'invention mélodique, d'heureuses combinaisons d'harmonie, d'accents riches, de couleur à la fois poétique et vraie, de plans grandioses d'architecture musicale, de puissance expressive, descriptive et sonore ? nulle part, on le peut affirmer sans témérité !

Il y avait des difficultés épouvantables à faire chanter le personnage moitié divin, moitié humain de Moïse, plus grand que nature, et rendu plus grand encore que lui-même par le prestige de l'antiquité biblique et de la transfiguration légendaire. Ces difficultés, Rossini les a surmontées comme en se jouant, et si bien surmontées, qu'elles n'apparaissent pas dans sa partition. Il est impossible d'expliquer avec le seul secours des mots les mille moyens par lesquels le maître est parvenu à former de toutes pièces le type musical de son Moïse ; faute de mieux, nous nous contentons de signaler aux personnes que l'examen des détails techniques effraye pas, la manière dont les grands intervalles consonnants d'octave et de dixième sont employés dans le rôle du législateur des Hébreux pour former les accentuations les plus grandioses et les plus naturelles. On en peut voir de superbes exemples dans l'introduction du premier acte, lorsque Moïse répète les derniers mots de la phrase : *Vos murmures ont offensé le Dieu doux*, et dans dans la toute-puissante invocation, au passage : *L'instant fais jaillir des torrents de lumière !*

C'est dans la partition de *Moïse* que l'on trouve le plus de traces de l'étude approfondie que fit Rossini, au temps de son adolescence, des œuvres de Joseph Haydn. La scène de la plaie des ténèbres, où le même motif est répété vingt-six fois dans différents tons et avec des effets d'harmonie et d'instrumentation variés, cette scène qui prime et peint aussi bien qu'on le puisse faire la sombre horreur de la continuité des ténèbres implacables, qu'est-elle en réalité, sinon la plus belle application théâtrale et dramatique du procédé favori de Joseph Haydn dans ses symphonies et sa musique de chambre ? La sublime invocation : *Arbitre suprême*, est traitée selon la manière du même maître dans ses oratorios, mais avec un souffle, une puissance, un sentiment de l'effet dramatique et théâtral, que nous ne trouvons pas, nous l'avouons sans pâlir, dans les plus belles pages des oratorios du père de la symphonie.

Quant au prodigieux final du troisième acte, à part la terrible tonnerre chromatique de l'orchestre qui sert de cadre au récit des calamités : *Grand Roi délivre-nous*, rien n'y procède du système symphonique. Ce rythme enflammé du motif *Redoublons d'ardeur de zèle*, ce long crescendo chromatique : *Allons, qu'on les enlève !* qui se déroule comme un immense serpent, et la strette avec ses gammes ascendantes et descendantes, exécutées simultanément, tout cela est du pur Rossinisme, mais du Rossinisme élevé

à une grandeur, à une force, à une toute-puissance musicale et dramatique dont rien n'avait pu donner l'idée jusqu'alors, dont rien ne l'a reproduite depuis.

Dans cette strette, Rossini trouvant enfin l'occasion d'obéir aux sollicitations de son génie, qui le poussait à donner aux masses chorales un rôle dramatique et musical de premier ordre, arriva à des résultats foudroyants. Les choristes, divisés en deux groupes, ne sont plus de simples choristes : ils représentent deux êtres collectifs, deux peuples qui, animés par l'antagonisme le plus fanatique, se heurtent en un choc suprême. C'est le plus formidable duo de colère, de menaces et d'imprécations, que les masses chorales aient jamais été appelées à chanter et à jouer.

Et comment Rossini parvint-il à peindre avec la simplicité et la force dramatique et musicale voulues, cet épouvantable antagonisme, ce choc de deux peuples ? par des gammes en mouvement contraire ! Quand la voix des Hébreux descend, celle des Égyptiens monte, et réciproquement. Il ne lui en a pas fallu davantage pour tracer, en notes immortelles, l'une des pages les plus émouvantes, les plus chaleureuses et certainement la plus sonore qu'il y ait au monde. Et tout en produisant cet immense effet dramatique et musical, il a trouvé le moyen, avec ses gammes en mouvement contraire, d'accomplir un tour de force de contrepuntiste.

Ne quittons pas l'inépuisable sujet du *Moïse* sans faire remarquer le témoignage rendu par les journaux du temps à la bonne exécution de ce chef-d'œuvre par ses premiers interprètes. Rossini, on l'a vu par ces témoignages, avait changé les habitudes et transformé le style du nombreux personnel de l'Opéra, et son succès comme directeur d'exécution égala presque son succès comme compositeur. Quelle volonté, quelle autorité, quels labeurs une telle transformation suppose !

L'air et les récitatifs composés à Naples par M. Carafa, pour le *Mosè*, ne figurent pas dans le *Moïse*, où l'on ne trouve pas tous les morceaux écrits par Rossini pour sa partition italienne.

A une brillante reprise du *Moïse* qui eut lieu à l'Opéra le vendredi 5 novembre 1852, la regrettable M^{me} Bosio, MM. Obin et Morelli, ont interprété les principaux rôles de ce chef-d'œuvre d'une façon très-remarquable. M. Nestor Roqueplan, alors directeur de notre première scène lyrique, n'épargna rien pour donner un grand éclat à cette reprise, où pour la première fois on entendit le final du troisième acte exécuté par deux cents choristes. Une autre reprise de l'oratorio de Rossini, où M^{lle} Battu s'est fort distinguée, a eu lieu le lundi 28 décembre 1863.

Au moment de traiter avec M. Troupenas de la vente de la partition de *Moïse*, Rossini lui demanda si, commercialement, l'affaire de la publication du *Siège de Corinthe* avait été bonne. M. Troupenas répondit qu'il était encore en perte d'une dizaine de mille francs. Rossini, qui ne voulait pas que personne perdît avec lui, céda la partition de *Moïse* à cet éditeur pour 2,400 francs. L'acquisition de ce chef-d'œuvre a été la base de la fortune de M. Troupenas.

Le *Moniteur* du 14 octobre 1827 annonce que Sa Majesté voulant donner à M. Rossini un témoignage de sa satisfaction pour le nouveau chef-d'œuvre dont il vient d'enrichir la scène française, l'a nommé chevalier de la Légion d'honneur.

Le *Moniteur* du 22 octobre 1827 attribue cette nomination à une erreur, et rectifie la prétendue erreur.

Que s'était-il donc passé ? Il s'était passé que Rossini, apprenant la distinction qui venait de lui être accordée, s'était rendu en toute hâte chez M. le vicomte de La Rochefoucauld, et l'avait supplié de la lui faire retirer, parce qu'il ne croyait pas l'avoir méritée avec d'anciens ouvrages amplifiés, et parce que des artistes français du plus grand talent, notre Hérold entre autres, attendaient en vain la décoration depuis bien des années. Hérold l'obtint le 3 novembre 1828. Quant à l'auteur de *Mossè*, il se réservait de la demander lorsqu'il croirait l'avoir méritée en écrivant pour la France un grand ouvrage entièrement nouveau.

Et il la demanda après *Gottfrid Tell*.

Quelle leçon pour les infatigables, les insatiables et les innombrables veneurs de la chasse aux rubans ! ALEXIS AZÉVEDO.

Pendant tout le carême de 1818, *Mosè* fut représenté avec la ridicule mer Rouge du troisième acte. C'est très-probablement pour la reprise de cet ouvrage, donnée pendant le carême de l'année 1819, — les oratorios étaient consacrés par destination aux saisons de carême, — que fut composée l'admirable prière, dont le moindre mérite, à coup sûr, est de rendre invisible le mouvement grotesque de la séparation des eaux; nous disons : très-probablement, car, faute de collections de journaux italiens, et de certains documents positifs, il nous est impossible de donner cette date avec une absolue certitude. Ce qui est hors de doute, c'est qu'au moment où M. Carafa a quitté Naples, le 8 septembre 1818, la prière de *Mosè* n'était pas encore composée, et les représentations de cet oratorio étaient suspendues jusqu'au carême suivant.

Nous ne sommes pas en mesure d'affirmer que cette admirable prière ait été composée en dix minutes, comme le prétend Stendhal. Quelques instants de plus ou de moins ne font rien à l'affaire; il ne s'agit pas ici de régler une pendule; mais nous pouvons dire en toute assurance que cette page immortelle a été improvisée, vers et musique, à la suite d'une conversation où les auteurs avaient cherché le meilleur moyen d'éviter l'effet ridicule de la mer Rouge de Barbaja; le poète a gribouillé son premier couplet, et Rossini, pendant que Tottola cherchait le reste, a fait sa musique dans le temps qu'il faut pour en écrire les notes. Est-ce dix minutes? nous ne savons! Ce dont nous sommes sûr, c'est que cette inspiration sublime est tombée de l'imagination du compositeur à l'instant même où elle lui était nécessaire, comme un fruit mûr tombe de l'arbre quand on le secoue.

Lorsqu'elle fut exécutée pour la première fois, le public ignorait l'existence de cette prière; il s'apprêtait à rire, selon son habitude, du pitoyable décor de la mer Rouge. Il eut, dans toute son étendue, le plaisir de la surprise; et quelle surprise! nous n'essayerons pas d'en écrire les effets; l'enthousiasme fut poussé jusqu'au délire.

Les principaux morceaux du *Mosè* ont pris place dans le *Moïse* français; nous aurons l'occasion toute naturelle d'en parler lorsque nous arriverons à ce dernier ouvrage.

NEW YORK.—Fry, in the *Tribune*, thus remarks on the production at the Academy of Music of "Moses in Egypt,"—which opera, by the way, was given many years ago in Italian here in Boston, by the first Havana troupe, with Mme. Ranieri, Sig. Perelli, Vita, &c. *May 19. 1860*

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ROSSINI'S MOSES IN EGYPT.—The drama when it was favored by the Church presented many religious subjects, with a mythological objectivity which would now startle the spiritual sanctions of a Protestant community. The church, in this, however, was a rival of the secular drama which never died out as all the received authorities on the dark ages tell us, but flourished under the Troubadours and Minstrels in a simple child-like form. In these early church dramas, as in the ecclesiastical paintings, no immaterial character, however awful, even Omnipotence itself, was deemed beyond the sphere of representation in the flesh. But with the growth of Protestantism the religious drama was extinguished and the Oratorio took its place. It was deemed impious to offer Biblical characters on the stage, but in the concert-room in citizen's dress they could be represented. The first attempts to invade this Anglo-Protestant custom shocked the sense of the American audiences. Méhul's "Joseph" was denounced, in so far as its characters were drawn from the Scriptures. Rossini's "Moses" was at first inadmissible on the English stage, and was given as an oratorio, for which it was not designed. The plastic character of our people, however, made them by degrees accept Biblical subjects in the opera. "Moses," with certain of the mysteries left out, was played in English in several American cities beside being performed by the operatic pioneers of the United States, the French company in New Orleans. Its success in English on the stage was very halting, and it was withdrawn. After an interval of many years it has been brought forward at the Academy in the Italian language. The version differs somewhat from the original score, which opens with the scene of the darkness spread over Egypt. The plot is very simple, or rather it is no plot at all, the libretto being very feeble. The miraculous events consociated with the efforts of the Israelites to effect their exodus, are mixed with a watery love-story, devoid of life or logic in such company, and as out of place as a declaration in a pew. If Brignoli cannot make love—as Pharaoh's son—in the middle of such difficulties, he is not to be blamed; and if Miss Patti, as a sugar-plum of a Jewess, dressed in the most heart-rending style, can only hang down her head, or raise it to emit a lot of fast notes—but cannot effect characterization, it is not her fault, as there is nothing to represent. If Pharaoh has no dramatic action, Ferri is not to be condemned. The only approximation to a character is Moses by Susini. The presence of this artist is

magnificent, and his efficient declamation and singing leave nothing to be desired. The music of the whole opera is very admirable and beautiful; the composer has compensated himself for the defects of the poet. Never was the illustrious Rossini brighter or more fluent than in this work. He has exhibited the style of florid music which he perfected, for he gave new life to the style which Gluck essayed to kill—namely the ornate, or many notes to a few syllables—in contradistinction to the declamatory, which is a musical note for each syllable or thereabouts. With this basis, and with the highest gift for melody, Rossini ruled the musical world of Europe. But in those, beside the florid, there is as beautiful music of various styles, recitative, and large and grand strains, as was ever imagined. The lyrics assigned to the Prophet are without flaw. The quartet *Mi manca la voce* is of incomparable beauty in its kind; the finale of the third act is immense for its vigor. Great and various merits are found through the instrumentation. In addition to the artists mentioned, the charming Miss Patti, etc., the good success of Mme. Strakosch as Mrs. Pharaoh may be indicated. She looked the Egyptian-imperial. The orchestra is excellent—led by Mr. Muzio. There are some picturesque scenes. The miracle of the Red Sea is good except the waves, which are too much of the pointed order of damp architecture. The wave-makers should take a few lessons in salt-water. The scene of the land of Canaan is a charming view, and might inspire equally emigrants now as then.

ix personnages; l'interprétation

de très-honorables recettes. l'usage dramatique très-appreciée en chanté à l'Opéra il y a trois ans

présentation la reprise du charbadine pas avec l'amour, mis au Et d'abord, faudrait-il appeler ord riant, tourne au pathétique ennent toujours les rôles de Perremière du succès de la reprise, te avec une grâce ravissante. La répète sous ce titre provisoire : ifique création pour Geffroy, un et sérieux trouve trop rarement

un emploi dans les comédies d'aujourd'hui. Les autres rôles par Got, Delaunay, Lafontaine, M^{mes} Plessy, Favart et Nathalie

On répète à l'ODÉON une comédie en un acte, *les Mères terribles* Romanville, M^{les} Picard, Masson, etc.

Numa est rengagé au GYMNASE, et reparaitra dans la pièce de M. Théodore Barrière, qui est désignée pour succéder cet *Quichotte*: les rôles sont déjà distribués à Numa, Landrol, M^{me} Fromentin et aux deux nièces des deux Brohan, Camille Marie Samary.

Dieudonné quitte le Gymnase pour le Théâtre-Français de tersbourg.

Le VAUDEVILLE annonçait pour hier, samedi, la première représentation de *Drac*, rêverie fantastique en trois actes de M^{me} Sand et de M. rice. *Le Drac*, il faut bien le dire tout de suite, est un lutin joue de mauvais tours aux matelots des côtes de la Provence eux ce qu'est le *Kobold* pour les paysans suédois, l'*Orco* pour les de Venise, le *Konigan* en Bretagne, le *Goller* dans le Berry... Pagner cette pièce d'un goût si nouveau, M. de Beaufort a cho plus jolies pièces de Sedaine, *le Mort marié*.

On avait parlé aussi, pour ce théâtre, d'une comédie de M. É rardin, *le Supplice d'une Femme*, mais on dit maintenant qu'able publiciste porte sa pièce au comité du Théâtre-Français.

Un drame de M. Victor Séjour, *le Marquis Caporal* a été lu aux artistes de la Gaité: les principaux rôles sont confiés à D à M^{lle} Lia-Félix; — et c'est un drame de M. Paul Meurice, avec qui doit succéder à *Rocambole*.

LES BOUFFES-PARIISIENS affichent enfin leur réouverture, elle mercredi avec *les Dames de la Halle*; le prix des places sera Un procès fort curieux va, dit-on, s'engager, les principaux col du grand *maestrino* d'*Orphée aux enfers* ayant fait défense au Parisiens de jouer leurs pièces.

Le différend viendrait d'un traité accordé autrefois par ce M. Offenbach et à ses collaborateurs, et annulé par la nouvelle a tion. Celle-ci a fait des propositions nouvelles au maestro se parle d'une pièce nouvelle en quatre actes qu'il aurait à mettre tement en musique. Il avait quelquefois manifesté l'intention d

un poème: c'est l'occasion ou jamais, puisque ses pa ve. GUSTAVE BERTR

ABLETTES DU PIANISTE ET DU CHANTE

LES CLAVECINISTES

(De 1637 à 1790)

OSIES CLASSÉES DANS LEUR ORDRE CHRONOLOGIQUE, REVUES, DOIGTÉES A Avec leurs agréments et ornements du temps, traduits en toutes notes

PAR

AMÉDÉE MÉREAUX

XII

BIOGRAPHIES

CLEMENTI (Muzio)

né en 1752, mort en 1832,

ÉCOLE ITALIENNE — CLAVECIN — PIANO

SUITE

§

On ne s'attend pas, sans doute, à ce que je me donne le ridicule la manière dont on doit jouer la musique de Clementi. — est notre maître à tous, pianistes ses élèves que nous sommes de de loin, oralement ou traditionnellement, et nous parlons tous sa qu'il nous a si bien enseignée. C'est lui-même qui, mieux qu'auc n'aurait pu le faire, a laissé des règles pour l'interprétation de la des grands maîtres qui l'ont immédiatement précédé, et de sa pro sique, d'abord dans sa méthode, pour les règles et la théorie, p son *Gradus ad Parnassum*, pour la pratique et les exemples.

Il en sera de même, d'ailleurs, de presque tous les maîtres de reste à parler et dont chacun est venu apporter son contingent de d'individualité à la constitution du piano naissant. Leur tradition core vivante parmi nous; de plus, à notre époque de travaux rétr et de recherche du beau, sans préoccupation d'écoles, tous les st été étudiés et leur caractère distinctif est bien connu de ceux qu mission d'en propager l'intelligence.

positeurs dramatiques et que Bade lui a donné naissance. Dans l'histoire naturelle, on connaissait les *Éphémères* : on n'avait pas prévu que l'analogie s'en retrouverait de notre temps dans l'histoire musicale.

Que ce mot d'*éphémères* nous serve de transition à la double liste nécrologique française et étrangère qu'un triste devoir nous oblige à tracer. En France, près de nous, d'un jour à l'autre on disparu, Mmes Damoreau, Emma Livry, Ida Boullée, Emile Prudent, Stanislas Verroust, Masini, Henri Boisseaux, D. Beaulieu, Serda, Canaple, Alfred Dufresne, Jules Lovy, Delécluze, Pitre Chevalier, Victor Mabile, Pierre-Joseph Charrin, doyen des chansonniers français; Bruguière, Mélanie Dumont, qui s'intitulait sur ses cartes, élève dramatique de MM. Auber et Halévy, *lauréat* (sic) de l'Opéra-Comique. Les étrangers ont salué de leurs larmes et de leurs regrets Mmes Schoberlechner, Palmire Tacchinardi, Joseph Mayseder, Zizold, Bayer, Adolphe Frédéric Hesse, Philippe Hærter, John Hamilton Braham, Gustave Bock, Frédéric Beale, A. Cavos, Charles Schuberth, Davide, André Jaspar, Schodel, Hermann Wollenhaupt, Antoine Roth, Charles Glover, John Hamilton, Braham, Grünwald, Ferdinand Herber, l'auteur des plus beaux lieder suisses; Bar Wolff, élève de Spohr et maître à son tour; Muhldorfer, le décorateur machiniste du *Pardon de Ploërmel*. Sans doute, il y aurait encore bien des noms à inscrire; mais notre mémoire ne nous en fournit pas davantage, et près du terme de cette course douloureuse, nous ne demandons qu'à nous arrêter.

PAUL SMITH.

THÉÂTRE IMPÉRIAL DE L'OPÉRA.

Rev. et Soc. Mm.
3 Jan. 1864

Reprise de *Moïse*.

(Lundi 28 décembre.) 1863

Moïse est depuis longtemps placé au rang des monuments de l'art musical; tout directeur de l'Opéra qui entre en fonctions se regarde comme obligé d'honneur à le remettre à la scène et à lutter contre ses devanciers par sa manière de faire valoir les éternelles beautés du chef-d'œuvre. Pour notre part, ce qui nous a toujours paru le plus merveilleux, le plus extraordinaire, c'est qu'un tel chef-d'œuvre ait pu être fait en deux fois; c'est que, huit ou neuf ans après avoir donné son admirable *Mosè* en Italie, Rossini ait eu assez de courage pour le recommencer, et assez de génie pour l'élever aux proportions du *Moïse* dont il dota la France. Que dirait le poète Totola, primitif et naïf auteur du libretto dans lequel le législateur des Hébreux joue le principal rôle, s'il voyait à quel point son œuvre s'est agrandie? On sait qu'en France ce fut Balocchi, le poète ordinaire du théâtre Italien, qui eut mission de traduire littéralement le texte de son confrère d'Italie; et comme Balocchi parlait et écrivait facilement la langue française, que même il entendait le mécanisme de notre versification, il était aussi chargé de brocher une espèce de canevas rimé, que M. Jouy, l'académicien, transformait en pure poésie.

Ainsi fut composé notre *Moïse*, dont l'histoire complète fournirait un gros volume; celle de ses diverses reprises n'en serait pas le moins curieux chapitre. Nous ne parlerons que de la dernière, en rappelant toutefois celle qui eut lieu au mois de novembre 1852. Dans l'origine, en 1827, voici quelle était la distribution des rôles: Levasseur tenait celui de Moïse, Dabadie celui de Pharaon, Adolphe Nourrit celui d'Aménophis, Mme Damoreau chantait le rôle d'Anai dans lequel Mlle Falcon lui succéda en 1832. C'était Mme Dabadie qui représentait Sinaïde, mère d'Aménophis, et Mlle Mori, la mère d'Anai.

En 1852, Obin, Morelli, Gueymard, Mmes Laborde, Poinso, Duez, remplaçaient tous ces artistes, et aujourd'hui Obin seul est resté à son poste : Faure, Warot, Mlles Marie Battu, de Taisy et Godfrend remplacent les autres.

Dans le rôle de Moïse, sans égaler jamais Levasseur, Obin s'en est approché autant que possible, et nul n'était plus capable que lui de s'y montrer encore. Si sa voix a parfois quelques légères défaillances, elle a conservé néanmoins assez d'énergie et d'ampleur pour bien rendre la note et l'expression; sa taille élevée, sa tête noble et sévère, ses gestes imposants achèvent de lui imprimer le caractère sous lequel nous avons l'habitude de nous le figurer. Faure n'est pas moins bien placé dans le rôle de Pharaon; il chante mieux que Dabadie et que Morelli, et s'il avait un Rubini pour partenaire dans le fameux duo *Parlar, speigar* (en français : *cruel moment, que faire ?*), il ne laisserait nullement regretter l'excellent Tamburini. Malheureusement, Warot ne possède pas une voix assez bonne pour qu'on dise de Faure et de lui *et cantare pares!* De plus il était déjà souffrant le premier jour de la reprise, et l'émotion a dû empirer son mal. Il a donc fallu suspendre l'ouvrage en attendant que l'artiste soit remis.

Venons à Mlle Marie Battu, qui débutait dans le rôle d'Anaï, ce rôle successivement chanté par Mmes Damoreau, Falcon, Laborde, et enfin par Mme Bosio. Hâtons-nous de dire que le succès de la jeune cantatrice a été l'événement de la soirée, et qu'une transformation a paru s'être opérée à son avantage dans sa personne non moins que dans sa voix. Au premier acte, c'était à peine si l'on pouvait la reconnaître, tant son costume hardiment juif la rend différente de ce que nous l'avions vue. On cherchait la jeune fille svelte, élancée : on retrouvait presque une femme forte. Et sa voix n'a pas subi une moindre métamorphose : quoique toujours souple et légère, elle semble avoir pris un timbre et un accent qu'elle n'avait pas. Mlle Marie Battu a dit son air du quatrième acte, non-seulement en cantatrice, mais en actrice, ce que pas une de ses devancières n'avait fait aussi bien. Maintenant il ne reste qu'à voir si les autres rôles du grand répertoire lyrique lui sont aussi favorables que celui d'Anaï, et si réellement sa voix peut en porter le poids sans effort ni fatigue.

La mère d'Aménophis n'a qu'un air à chanter, et Mlle de Taisy s'en est acquittée à merveille. Pourquoi le costumier n'a-t-il pas mieux habillé Mlle Godfrend ? Pour elle et pour Warot, il y a lieu de demander une révision totale, avec d'autant plus de droit qu'en général les costumes sont fort beaux. Les décors sont aussi d'une grandeur et d'une splendeur éminemment bibliques.

Nous n'avons que des éloges pour l'exécution musicale du chef-d'œuvre; l'orchestre et les chœurs ont fort bien marché sous la direction de Georges Hainl, et le magnifique finale du troisième acte a produit tout son effet. Nous n'en saurions dire autant du passage de la mer Rouge, dont nous ne concevons pas très-nettement les évolutions nautiques.

Dans le divertissement du troisième acte, une jeune et jolie ballerine, Mlle Fioretti, se produisait en compagnie de Mlles Vernon et Fonta. La variation de Mlle Vernon, tirée du *Siège de Corinthe*, a pour accompagnement la flûte de Dorus; mais la musique sur laquelle danse Mlle Fioretti n'est pas de Rossini : c'est un air de valse de Labitski ou Lanner, orchestré d'une main habile. Il n'y a que les grands maîtres pour laisser prendre avec eux de telles licences.









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